

12.20 hrs.

RE: STRIKE BY AIR INDIA PILOTS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yesterday the Minister of Civil Aviation made a statement about the strike by the pilots of Air India. We want to know what has happened to that strike. Is the hon. Minister going to inform the House of the position? Yesterday we were precluded from asking questions.

Mr. Speaker: I assure this House that we shall have a discussion on this for an hour or so. I did not want the time of the House to be wasted, without proper use being made of it, by simply asking some questions. So far as statements by Ministers are concerned, the rules are very clear. The rule says that there shall be no question. Now, in the name of clarification, one or two questions are allowed. I wanted to have the discussion today itself, if possible. But today we have one half an hour discussion. So, tomorrow we will have this discussion on Air India strike for one hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, you have completely misunderstood me. I did not challenge your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: There is no ruling to challenge.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I accept your suggestion. But our difficulty is this. We read in the newspapers today that because of the strike by the pilots of Air India there is going to be lay off, which will mean many employees may even be retrenched. We are interested to know whether any attempt has been made by the Minister to settle the strike, not to harass the employees but to end the strike. We are prepared to help him in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: We will take up this tomorrow evening at 8 O'Clock for discussion for one hour.

12.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Defence. We have now only 2 hours left for the discussion of this Ministry. How long will the Minister take to reply?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): I will take about 45 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: So, 45 minutes out of the 2 hours will be taken by the Minister. Therefore, this discussion will go on till about 2.30 p.m. when the Minister will be called.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): 1 hour more should be given because one hour has been wasted by Shri Bhagat.

Mr. Speaker: If I extend the time for this Ministry, to that extent you will lose time on other Ministries. So at 2.30 the Minister will reply. Till then, two or three members can speak. Now, Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Sir, may I point out that Shri Samar Guha has not yet been called?

Mr. Speaker: Has he not spoken? I thought he has already spoken. I will call him after Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am pointing this out because this is not the first time that it has happened.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Shri Samar Guha next.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद):
प्रमुख महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के निर्य-
न्तरीन बजट अनुदानों की भांति पर दो दिन से
इस सदन में बहस हो रही है। बहस के दौरान

*Moved with the recommendation
of the President.

[श्री नितिराज सिंह चौबरी]

अनेकों माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से सुझाव देना की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय के सामने पेश किये हैं। जो बहुत से सुझाव सदन के सामने रखे गये हैं उन को दुहराना मैं उपयुक्त नहीं समझता।

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अलबत्ता कुछ बातें जो अभी तक नहीं कही गई हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। श्री एन्बोनी ने एक बात कही है कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय संसद् के सदस्यों को पूरी जानकारी नहीं देता और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन की यह बात पूर्णतया सत्य है। प्रायः प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट को देखें। उस से इतनी थोड़ी सी जानकारी दी जाती है जिस से कारण सदन में बहुत सी बातें उठती हैं। यदि पूरी जानकारी न भी दी जाय लेकिन कम से कम जितनी देश की सुरक्षा के खयाल से देनी उचित है दे दी जाय तो बहुत सी बातें जो कि अभी उठती हैं वे न उठें।

मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान किन्नेट की बाबत, पृष्ठ 49-50 पर जो तीन साइनें रखी गई हैं उन के ऊपर धाकबित करना चाहता हूँ। कल के अपने भाषण में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री भगत ने इस का विवरण दिया था। उतनी ही बातें यदि रिपोर्ट में दे दी गई होतीं तो शायद उस बाबत बहुत सी बातें यहाँ सदन में न कही गई होतीं। सूचना न मिलने से सदस्यों को जानकारी अन्य रास्तों से हासिल करनी पड़ती है व अन्य मार्ग अपनाते पड़ते हैं। अन्य मार्ग अपनाने से सूचना कभी सच भी मिलती है और कभी गलत भी मिलती है और जब गलत सूचना मिलती है तो इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के मन में अनेक भावनाएँ उठती हैं।

मैं एक बात के ऊपर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान धाकबित करना चाहता

हूँ और वह है गत पाकिस्तान-हिन्दुस्तान युद्ध की जिस में कि भारतीय सेना का इसका डिब्रीजिंग जन्म और काश्मीर में भेजा गया था। उस समय मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है के अनुसार उस के डिब्रीजिंग पास जितने धार्मिक, इक्विपमेंट व विहीकल्स होनी चाहिये थीं नहीं थीं। इस के अलावा सप्ताईज और स्पेयरस का मेंटेंन्स भी प्रीपर नहीं था। उन को हासिल करने के लिए भी पूरे साधन नहीं थे। यदि यह बात सच है तो मैं धारा करूंगा कि प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी भविष्य में ऐसी बातों की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, इस पर ध्यान रखेंगे।

प्रायः के युग में बहुत बड़ा योगदान हवाई बंदे का होता है यह बात अभी हाल में हुई इजराइल भरव देशों की लड़ाई से सिद्ध हो गयी है। इजराइल के हवाई बंदे ने भरव देशों को थोड़े से समय में बिल्कुल बैठा दिया और जहाँ तक चाहा वहाँ तक बढ़ गये। अपने देश का हवाई बंदे जितना है इस की सदन को जानकारी नहीं है, न दी गई है केवल इतना कहा जाता है कि हवाई बंदे पर्याप्त है। वास्तव में पर्याप्त है या नहीं यह तो प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जानें पर हम केवल इतनी ही उन से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि वे प्रायः की परिस्थितियों में इस देश की सेनाएं इस देश के दो प्रत्यक्ष दुश्मन पाकिस्तान और चीन को देख कर बढ़ावेंगे और बढ़ा कर जितना आवश्यक हो उतना करेंगे।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ। उस की ओर श्री एन्बोनी ने भी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया था और वह है सुरक्षा फौजों के सिपाहियों, अवर रैंस या अधिकारियों को उचित वेतन का न मिलना। मैं सदन का समय बहुत ही रिपोर्टों जिस में इन के वेतन के बारे में समय समय पर जानकारी हो गई है, उन्हें पढ़ कर सेना नहीं चाहता। वे एंड एनाउन्सेज रैगुलेट्स और केबीसीए एंड अवर रैंस, रिवाइज्ड एंडीशन 1955 मिनिस्टरी ऑफ डिफेंस की रिपोर्टें से तथा

न्यू पे कोड ऑफ सिनिस्टरी ऑफ डिफेंस और रिपोर्ट ऑफ सेंट्रल पे कमीशन, कमीशन ऑफ इन्क्वायरी ऑफ इमील्पुमेंट्स एंड कंडीशंस ऑफ सर्विस ऑफ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इम्प्लाइज से और 93 वीं रिपोर्ट ऑफ वी ऐस्टिमेट्स कमेटी से जो कुछ आंकड़े मुझे उपलब्ध हुए हैं उन की ओर मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

सन् 1952 में स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने आश्वासन दिया था कि फौजों की जो मंहगाई है उसको सिविल कर्मचारियों की मंहगाई से को-रिलेट किया जायेगा (लेकिन जो आंकड़े मैं ने दिये हैं उन को देखने से मालूम होगा कि ऐसा हो नहीं रहा है । बाबंर सिन्धोरिटी फॉर्स के जो सिपाही हैं उन की मंहगाई और उन की जो उपलब्धियां हैं उन के मुकाबले में सेना को अधिक नहीं है, बल्कि मैं तो समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों की ओर सेना के अदर रैंक्स की बराबर भी नहीं है । इमेनिटीज के मामले में भी सेना को पूरी सुविधायें नहीं मिलती । वे लोग अपने घरों से दूर रहते हैं इसलिये उन को पूरी इमेनिटीज उपलब्ध होनी चाहिये । इस साल के बजट में इमेनिटीज के लिये कुल 26 लाख रु० रखा गया है, जो कि बहुत ही कम है और उस को और अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये ।

सब से बड़ी बात है अदर रैंक्स का सेना से मुक्ति के बाद रिसेटलमेंट की । इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । बहुत से प्रान्तों के शासन ने समय समय पर यह आश्वासन दिये हैं, आसकर जो लड़ाइयां हुई हैं उन के बाद प्रान्तीय शासनों ने आश्वासन दिये हैं, कि हम अपने एक लाख एकड़ या दो लाख एकड़ जमीन देंगे सैनिकों को बसाने के लिये । पर अब तक यह आश्वासन केवल आश्वासन ही रहे हैं । वे जमीनें सैनिकों के बसाने के लिये नहीं मिली हैं । मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जिन शासनों ने आश्वासन दिये हैं

वे उन को लिखें कि उन्होंने जो आश्वासन दिये हैं उन के अनुसार सैनिकों को बसाने के लिये जमीनें उपलब्ध करायें ।

जो अफसर सेना में हैं उन की बाबत मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान पोस्ट-बार पे कमेटी रिपोर्ट, 1947 की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, विशेषकर इसलिये कि इस देश में जो के० सी० आई० भोज थे, उन को आई० सी० एस० के बराबर माना गया था । उन का वेतन मान और आई० सी० एस० का वेतन मान बराबर था । के० सी० आई० भोज को 4,000 रु० मिलते थे । बाद में जब फौज का भारतीयकरण हुआ और इंडियन कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स प्राये तो उन का वेतन कम किया गया । उन्हें घटा कर आई० सी० एस० के बराबर किया गया । इस के बाद उस को फिर रिवाइज किया गया । अन्तिम बार जो रिवीजन हुआ है उस में मेजर जनरल ब ऊपर वालों का वेतनमान तो रिवाइज हो गया है लेकिन अन्य आफिसर्स का वेतन मान नहीं रिवाइज किया गया । आई० ए० एस० का वेतन मान दो बार रिवाइज हो चुका है और उन का वेतन आज 400 से शुरू कर के 3000 तक जाता है । पोस्ट-बार पे कमेटी के अनुसार फौज के अधिकारियों का वेतन मान आई० सी० एस० के बराबर था । इस से मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस पर विचार करें कि आज के फौजी अफसरों के वेतन मान क्यों आई० ए० एस० अधिकारियों के वेतन मानों के बराबर नहीं हैं । अलाउंसेज के बारे में मैं उन का ध्यान सेक्रेटरी के कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 366 के पैरा 7 की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ । उस में लिखा है कि :

"The central idea of a special pay is that it is the most satisfactory way of compensating such addition to work or responsibilities or such greater arduousness of duties as is recognizable enough to merit additional remuneration."

[जी नीतिरतजसिह चौधरी]

जब शासन इस सिद्धान्त को मानता है और तबन भी मानता है और जब शासन ने स्पेशल काम के लिये आई० ए० एस० प्राफिसर्स का प्रलाउन्स 100 व० से 300 व० तक निर्धारित किया है तब फौज के अधिकारियों को जो प्रलाउन्स जैसे — फोर प्रलाउन्स, सार्जिग प्रलाउन्स, सिगल और मैरीड, और जो दूसरे प्रलाउन्स मिलते थे, उनको क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस पर विचार करें और इन प्रलाउन्सों का पुनः बालू करने के लिए बजट में रुपये की व्यवस्था करें।

कल श्री भगत ने कहा कि रक्षा मंत्रालय रिसर्च के उपर 12.8 करोड़ व० खर्च करता है। यह सही है कि इतना खर्च होता है लेकिन प्राकट्यों के देखने से पता चलता है कि इस में से प्राधा खर्चा बेतन में जाता है तथा कुछ खर्चा और बीजों में जाता है। वास्तविक काम होने में और उनके नतीजे निकलने पर थोड़ा पैसा खर्च होता है। इस देश में रक्षा व्यवस्था के ऊपर जितना पैसा खर्च होता है उसके अनुपात में 5 या 6 करोड़ खर्चा रिसर्च के ऊपर खर्च होना बहुत कम है।

हमें जो जानकारी मिलती है उस के अनुसार बहुत सी बीजें तब की देश में नहीं बन सकती क्योंकि उनकी मेटलर्जी हमारे पास नहीं है। हर बीज के लिये रिसर्च की आवश्यकता है। यहाँ पर उन की मेटलर्जी न होने से इन बीजों को बिदेसों से लेने के लिये पता नहीं कब तक हम को बिदेसों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। हम लोगों का प्रयास यह होना चाहिये कि जिस बीज की भी हम को जरूरत है उस की मेटलर्जी, उस का उत्पादन हमारे यहाँ बड़े और उस के अनुसार ही हमारी इंडस्ट्री बड़े ताकि हमारा दूसरे देसों पर आर्थिक दबाव कम हो सके।

एक बात एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात है जिस की और मैं समझता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे। वह है प्रेने-निज के सम्बन्ध में, जिस की मैंने अभी चर्चा की थी। मैं कैप्टेनमेंट्स की और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में कुछ कैप्टेनमेंट्स ऐसे हैं जहाँ कोई प्रेने-निटीज नहीं है। जो एक साधारण सी प्रेने-निटी सिनेमा की मानी जाती है, वह भी नहीं है। मैं पंचमढ़ी की और संकेत कर रहा हूँ।

इस के पश्चात मैं बांडर सिन्थोरेटी फोर्स के ऊपर आता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि यह सुरक्षा मंत्री के निर्णय करने की बात नहीं है। परन्तु अपने साधियों से उस पर विचार करें। बांडर सिन्थोरेटी फोर्स को सगु कर इम्प्लि-केशन क्यों हो रहा है। बांडर सिन्थोरेटी फोर्स को सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के मातहत क्यों नहीं किया जाता, जब दोनों का ही एक सा काम है और एक ही जगह पर काम है। ऐसा होने से फौज की संख्या भी बढ़ जायेगी। एक अधिकारी होगा, एक नियन्त्रण होगा और एक सा काम होगा।

रक्षा मंत्रालय का एक महत्वपूर्ण विभाग बांडर रोड धार्गेनाइजेशन है। धाज देश की रक्षा के लिये बांडर रोड्स के निर्माण की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। कल इस सदन में मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने बांडर रोड धार्गे-नाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी बात कही। वह नहीं सकता कि जो बात उन्होंने कही वह सही है या गलत है। यदि वह सच है तो मैं प्रसन्न हूँ कि, लेकिन यदि वह सत्य है तो बहुत ही दुःखदायी है। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ है कि सड़क निर्माण के काम के लिये डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० के जरिये रोड रोलर्स खरीदने के लिये टेण्डर्स बुलाये गये। यू० पी० डी० डी०, सर्वात मूनाइटेट प्रमि-श्वेज कार्बनल कारपोरेशन का टेण्डर एक्सेप्ट हुआ। उनके पहले विचार यह था कि रक्षा

रितीत प्रस्तुत करने के ऊपर मूल्य का 95 तिगत दे दिया जाता था परन्तु इस यूनाइटेड प्राविन्सेज कार्मराल कार्पारेषन के साथ यह नियम बदल दिया गया और उस को यह सङ्कलितत वी गई कि वह इन्स्पेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट दे कर 95 प्रतिगत रुपया ले सकता है। इस यू० पी० सी० सी० ने 6 रोड रोलर्स मंगाने और रोजाना उन के ऊपर इन्स्पेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट देकर 95 प्रतिगत रुपया दे दिया गया। इस प्रकार से मुझे बतलाया गया कि उन्होंने करीब 3 करोड़ रुपया उठाया। उस के बाद उन्होंने रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय करना शुरू किया। अभी तक केवल 2 करोड़ रुप० के रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय किये हैं और 1 करोड़ रुप० के रोड रोलर्स सप्लाय होने बाकी हैं। इन 3 करोड़ रुपयों से उन्होंने दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज शुरू की। मुझे यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि इस यू० पी० सी० सी० की डी० जी० एस० एंड डी० ने ब्लैक लिस्ट कर दिया है, लेकिन इस रुपये से उस ने अलाइड इंडस्ट्री खोली है जो कि डी जी० एस० एंड डी० की नाक की बाल बनी हुई है।

बतलाने से पहले मैं एक बात की और माननीय सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह है इटारसी के पास बोरघा गांव। उस के पास का बहुत सा रकबा लिया जा रहा है जिसमें 1100 कुटुम्ब डिस्प्लेस हो रहे हैं। उस के पास कुछ और जंगली क्षेत्र पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय इस क्षेत्र को देखें। वह बड़ा अच्छा रकबा है और वहाँ पर कोई रहने वाले नहीं हैं। अगर वह उस को खे सें तो इन 1100 कुटुम्बों का डिस्प्लेसमेंट बन्द हो जाये। और अगर उन को डिस्प्लेस होना ही है तो वह प्रान्तीय शासन से कहें कि वह उन के रहने का प्रबन्ध करे और उन को जमीनें देने की पूरी व्यवस्था करे।

घाय ने मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया वह है किने मैं घाय का धाभारी हूँ और

भाषा करता हूँ कि मैं ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान देंगे।

Shri Samar Guha (Contal): On the last occasion, when the calling-attention-notice on the hydrogen bomb explosion by China was being discussed, I got out of my temper, and the reason was that it was not a sudden or spasmodic expression of any sentimentality but I was simply shocked by seeing the sluggish and sleepy attitude of Defence Minister to the serious problem of our national defence. In that statement, the Defence Minister described the thermo-nuclear explosion by China as the 6th nuclear explosion. It was not an inadvertent slip that the word 'thermo-' was not there, but it showed that there was a serious lack of understanding on the part of the Defence Minister of the qualitative difference between a thermo-nuclear explosion and a nuclear explosion.

As I have already said, at no other time since Independence has our country been so dangerously endangered as it is now by the threat of external aggression. Yet, we find a serious lack of awareness and alertness in the higher echelons of Government.

It is not unknown, but yet I shall mention a few fundamental prerequisites for the national defence of our country, and these are: (1) a clear concept about the character of potential enemies and their political and military objectives, (2) a prior understanding of the strategy and tactics of the enemies and their plan of aggression and its probable timing, and (3) timely equipping of the defence forces with the latest weapons of modern warfare and training them in clock like precision to handle them sharply and effectively, and (4) a national awareness and determination to combat the enemies totally.

There is no doubt in this country and no illusion whatsoever in our country as to who our enemies are. There is no question of potential ene-

[Shri Samar Guha]

mies even, because our enemies are actual, and we all know who they are. But we must remember that although in 1962 and 1965 China and Pakistan separately launched aggression against India, but we must remain prepared and we must not harbour any illusion whatsoever in this regard, that in future India will have to face synchronised Sino-Pakistan thrust simultaneously on two fronts, in the north-eastern front in the north-western front. Equally, we must not forget the present hostile postures of China and Pakistan and the jingoist slogans raised in those two countries, against us as also the attempt to whip up anti-Indian hysteria in China and Pakistan. Therefore, we must beware that perhaps the coming autumn may not pass off peacefully.

I will not deal with all aspects of our national defence, but only one that posed by the Sino-Pak thrust against India particularly in the Eastern front. I will concentrate my observations on the probability of developments in the eastern sector. It is quite known that the expression 'Sino-Pakistan collusion' has been frequently used in this Parliament and in the country, but we have to realise the gravity and depth of this collusion. Before 1965, Pakistan had developed a defence strategy, the central point of which was that if West Pakistan was fortified, it would guarantee the defence of East Pakistan. But in 1965, this theory of Ayub, that the fortification of West Pakistan is the best guarantee of the defence of East Pakistan had been exploded. The people of East Pakistan knew that they had not more than a division of Pak. army to protect them. It was also not unknown to them that they did not have any tank division, nor any armoured division in East Pakistan, with the result, as they felt, that the fate of East Pakistan was completely at the mercy of her neighbour. The people of East Pakistan realised that at the most critical period of their life,

assurance from West Pakistan does not count in any way. Therefore, the people of East Pakistan are now in a rebellious mood. They have virtually declared their independence, in the name of autonomy-movement there. They want complete autonomy, they want even to break away from West Pakistan.

President Ayub realised this and after 1965, he reoriented his defence strategy. He has now entered into some sort of an unwritten or unannounced military understanding with China. He knows that today or tomorrow East Pakistan will break away from West Pakistan. To counter East Pakistan autonomy movement and take advantage of the present situation, Mr. Ayub has declared an almost open-door policy for infiltration by China into East Pakistan. He feels that if China can be lured or tantalised into making a synchronised thrust on the eastern front, only in that probably West Pakistan will have tactical and even strategic superiority on the Western front. If China comes to help Pakistan, only then the objective of snatching Kashmir can be achieved. With this object in view, Mr. Ayub has completely opened the door of East Pakistan to Chinese infiltration. Today politically, economically and militarily, China has firmly entrenched herself in East Pakistan. Politically, East Pakistan has become a virtual rendezvous of Maoist propaganda. Millions of copies of Chinese Maoist literature and photographs of Mr. Mao-tse-Tung and his quotations are being distributed all over East Pakistan. Large number of reading rooms by the Chinese Embassy have been opened there.

Economically, the Bank of China is operating there as it operated when it was in Calcutta. It is freely distributing money to pro-Chinese political elements there and also to the trade and businessmen there. It is also known that the market of East Pakis-

tan has been completely flooded with the consumer goods from China and China is now an important buyer of East Pak. jute and supplier of coal to East Pakistan.

Militarily, since the last 18 months, continually Chinese military hardware is being poured into East Pakistan. Chinese light tanks—because they are suitable for use in the soft soil there as heavy tanks cannot be operated in East Pakistan, and aircraft and also some arms are being supplied to East Pakistan, by Peking.

Not only that, I do not know whether our Defence Ministry is aware that in East Pakistan hundreds of thousands of Mujahids and para-military personnel are being trained by the Chinese military experts in guerilla warfare tactics.

There are other aspects also. Pakistan has given a free hand to China to train the Nagas and the Mizos, particularly in the hill tract area of Chittagong. Also, you will be interested to know that Mr. Ayub has come to the help of pro-China politics to such an extent that the leaders of nationalist parties and their workers.....

I have taken only seven minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 11 minutes, your group has 12, but you are making very good contribution, but I am extremely sorry, I will give you two minutes more.

Shri Samar Guha: You will be astonished to know how the Chinese political influence is overriding over East Pakistan. The nationalist element, the Awami League, which is very conscious of the danger that the Ayub strategy will create a Viet Nam like situation in East Pakistan is opposing the pro-Chinese policy of Mr. Ayub. Almost all the political leaders, important workers of the Awami League, have been arrested

there. Their dailies, weeklies, have been banned, their printing presses have been confiscated.

Recently a very interesting development has taken place in East Pakistan. All the pro-Russian elements of the National Awami Party have been arrested, and their daily 'Sambad' has been banned. A free hand has been given to the pro-Chinese elements in the National Awami Party and their weekly organs have been allowed full and free scope of pro-Chinese propaganda in East Pakistan.

I do not know whether Government know that in 1964 a letter written by one Pekingite to a other Pekingite in India was published in West Bengal dailies in which they had delineated the future political objective of the Pekingites in India. Facsimile of that letter was published, and in it, it was stated that the political objective of both Peking and Pekingites in India was to form a 'People's Republic of greater Bengal, comprising of West Bengal, East Pakistan, Assam and Tripura. China has found that now is the real opportunity for working out the objective of creating an Indian Yunan in the whole eastern region of Indian sub-continent. And all the political moves in East Pakistan of China and the Pekingites are directed to create an Indian Yunan.

By such synchronised thrust by both Pakistan and China, against India how will Mr. Ayub gain? He expects that the major part of the Indian army will remain engaged in the eastern sector, when, as a result of the tactical and strategic superiority in the western sector Pakistan will be able to snatch Kashmir, and in that eventuality if East Pakistan goes to the sphere of influence of China he will not mind it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude.

Shri Samar Guha: In that eventuality Mr. Ayub thinks that the whole

[Shri Samar Guha]

of the eastern region of India will remain interlocked in a deadly conflict with China. As I have already said, that will be the occasion for West Pakistan to snatch Kashmir from India.

Now, I want to make certain concrete suggestions to you. Just by military measures above, it is not possible and it will not be possible for us to counter the development of the probable situations in the eastern region of India. I will set before you a few measures to counter the Sino-Pak designs in the eastern region of India. The defence problems in the eastern region should be tackled politically, and militarily, and for that, the following measures need to be adopted: (1) The Independent East Pakistan movement should be given full-fledged support. While it should be made very clear that India wants neither reunification of the divided parts of Bengal or annexation of East Pakistan to India, as an independent East Pakistan will help to scuttle the Yunnan design of communist China and the Pekingites in this sub-continent, to the mutual benefit of the people of India and East Pakistan.

(2) All-India Radio should adopt a special programme for East Pakistan in which the political, cultural, economic and military news concerning East Pakistan and the freedom movement of the people of East Pakistan should be broadcast without much comment by India. (3) India should espouse the cause of autonomy movement of East Pakistan in the international sphere. (4) A powerful broadcasting machine should be set up without delay in Calcutta and a network of local broadcasting stations should be set up all along the borders of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura. (5) At least, a lakh-strong border force under Central control and command should be raised from among the Namasudra community, Santals and Chakmas who migrated

from East Pakistan and that force should be given intensive guerilla training to counter the Sino-Pak guerillas in the eastern region. For this, the Ex-INA personnel should be engaged as much as possible as the officers of this border force. (6) The Border Civil Defence organisation should be set up in the border areas to a depth of at least 20 miles all along the border of East Pakistan. (7) General intelligence should be immediately separated into civil and military sections and both should be strengthened. (8) A co-ordinated sub-committee of Defence and Foreign Affairs departments should be formed to study the special politico-military problems of the eastern region of India.

With one more sentence, I will finish. As I have already said, at no time India faced danger so much from the threat of external aggression as it is today. But, unfortunately, as I have already said, the sluggish and sleepy attitude of the Government is the main reason for the lack of national awareness about the impending danger. Today we need a galvanising patriotic fervour so that the whole nation could be revitalised and charged with the spirit to undertake to fulfil the task of national defence.

I would again reiterate in this House that the spirit of the greatest Kshatriya of modern India the death-defying patriotic passion of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, should be infused into the policy of defence of India, this triple mantram—Ittehad (unity), Itmad (faith) and Kurban (sacrifice), should be the watchword for our national defence today in India.

12 hrs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर झाकी (हापुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो अपना वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन दिया है, उसमें ताजकंद समझौते के सम्बन्ध में बहली बार कुछ सच बात कहने के लिए मैं उसकी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस प्रतिवेदन के पहले

संभाव में ये शब्द है: "पाकिस्तान ताशकंद समझौते के अनुसार इस बात के लिए बुरा है जो अधिक चिन्तित जान पड़ता था कि रतीय फौज को पाकिस्तान में अपने मोर्चों और पाकिस्तान की तरफ की बृद्ध विरायत से वापस कराया जाय। अपने इस उद्देश्य पूरे होने पर उस ने समझौते की उन अन्य बन्धनों की ओर ध्यान देना बंद कर दिया ज में दोनों देशों के बीच सामान्य संबंध फिर कायम करने की बात निहित थी।"

रखा मंत्री महोदय ने इतने दिनों के बाद इस सत्य को स्वीकार किया इस से स्वार्थियों को भी संतोष होना स्वाभाविक और सदन को भी संतोष होना स्वाभाविक। सबल सब से बड़ा यह है कि इस सत्य को स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् रखा मंत्रालय ने अगला कदम उठाना चाहुता है ताशकंद समझौते के बाद और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के अचानक देहांत हो जाने से हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो एक...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech after lunch.

11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER (in the Chair) WANTS FOR GRANTS—Contd. MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Sir, I want your guidance on a very small matter. As there is no quorum in the House, we have the well-established custom of ringing the bell. But what do we do when the Presiding Officer is not present? When both the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker are absent, how could we reach you? We have been here since 2 O'Clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is no quorum then, naturally, the Presiding Officer is not supposed to enter the House.

Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri will continue his speech. I would request him to try to confine his remarks to 10 minutes because I have to accommodate some more Members.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपरोक्त भी, अभी कुछ देर पहले मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि रखा मंत्रालय ने पहली बार इस तथ्य को स्वीकार किया है कि ताशकंद समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तान केवल मात्र यह चाहुता था कि उसकी घाटी से, जो हम ने ली थी और विशेष कर काश्मीर का वह भाग जो हमारा अपना था, भारतीय फौजों की प्रकृति वापस हो जाय और पाकिस्तान अपने इस उद्देश्य में सफल हुआ। भारतीय सेनाओं के वापस होने के बाद पाकिस्तान ने फिर से अगले युद्ध की तैयारी आरम्भ की। भारत सरकार की ओर से कई बार इस प्रकार की सूचना दी गई, जैसे लाहौर के पास इच्छोगिल नहर पर पाकिस्तान ने एक बहुत बड़ी युद्ध पंक्ति बनाई थी, अभी कुछ दिन पहले सियालकोट में इस प्रकार एक नहर का निर्माण कर के पाकिस्तान ने एक युद्ध पंक्ति बनाई है, आज के समाचार पत्रों में निकला है कि मुलेमान हूबबर्स से भावलपुर तक 60 मील लम्बी नहर बना कर फिर से पाकिस्तान अपनी रखा पंक्ति तैयार कर रहा है। जहां तक राजस्थान क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उस के सम्बन्ध में बार बार इसी प्रकार के समाचार आते रहते हैं तथा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की भी लगभग ऐसी ही स्थिति है।

मेरे कहने का अर्थिप्राय यह है कि ताशकंद समझौते की शर्तनामों में पाकिस्तान को अपनी ओर से उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये जो पग उठाने थे, जिस प्रकार कि भारत ने उठाये, किसी प्रकार भी उठाने से पग नहीं उठाये, इन से उसकी नीयत स्पष्ट हो जाती है। न केवल इतना ही, अपितु उस ने सेना की सामग्री तथा सेना में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की है। रखा मंत्रालय ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में स्वयं लिखा है कि उस ने अपने

[श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री]

टैकों की संख्या में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की है तथा अमरीका से मिले पुर्णों के द्वारा उस ने जो टैक पिछले युद्ध में खराब हो गये थे, वे सब तैयार कर लिये हैं। उस ने दो इन्फैंट्री डिभिजन के लिये युद्ध के साधन उपलब्ध किये हैं, 120 मिग विमान तथा आई० एल० 28 के दो स्वबैट्रन तैयार किये। अमरीका की नीति भी प्रारम्भ से बड़ी विचित्र रही है। भारतवर्ष को गहूँ दे कर भारत का मुंह बन्द किया गया, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले में पाकिस्तान को बहूँ बगाबर हथियार देता बसा जा रहा है। जहाँ तक पाकिस्तान के पास विदेशी मुद्रा का सम्बन्ध है—टर्की और ईरान दोनों पाकिस्तान की विदेशी मुद्रा की न्यूनता को पूरा करते हैं। ईरान का जाहिदान हवाई अड्डा; जो अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के कौने से लगना है व्यावहारिक रूप से ईरान वालों ने पाकिस्तान को अपने प्रयोग के लिये दे रखा है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारतीय जनता अपनी सरकार से यह चाहती है कि वह कुछ इस प्रकार का आशापूर्ण संकेत तो दे कि जानेवाले समय में यदि कोई इस प्रकार का भयंकर युद्ध हुआ तो हमारे रक्षा केन्द्र कहां खड़े हुए मिलेंगे।

भाज के युग में यह बात निश्चित है कि भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा नीति स्वयं तय नहीं कर सकी, भाज की हमारी रक्षा नीति चीन और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने मिल कर तय की है। जाने जाने समय में भारत वर्ष को तीन क्षेत्रों के ऊपर चाहे तो और न चाहे तो संबंध करना ही पड़ेगा, तो हमारी रक्षा नीति दुर्भाग्य से हमारे हाथों में न दें दूसरों के हाथों में चली गई है। जब दूसरों के हाथों में हमारी रक्षा नीति चली गई हो, ऐसे समय में हम अपनी ओर से केवल मात्र अपने भाषणों में ये शब्द कह दें कि हम अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था से पूर्णतया सन्तुष्ट हैं, पूर्णतया कर सकेंगे—यह कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि इस सत्य से उसी प्रकार

भाषें भी जा रही है जिस प्रकार एक बिल्सी को धाता हुआ देख कर एक कबूतर भाँख बन्द कर के बैठ गया, जब बिल्सी दिखाई नहीं देती तो खतरा टल गया। भाख देश के सामने जो खतरा है उस से भाँखें बन्द नहीं की जा सकतीं।

कल ही इस सदन में रक्षा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री श्री भगत ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया कि मिग विमान इतने दिनों में बनने प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगे, एबो 743 के लिये कानपुर का कारखाना इतने दिनों में काम करने लगेगा, आधुनिक हथियार इस प्रकार बनने लगे। जब हम जानते हैं कि अरब इसराइल संघर्ष के बाद लड़ाई टली नहीं, बल्कि विश्व युद्ध का खतरा पहले से और अधिक बढ़ता हो गया है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री भगत का कल का यह भाषण देशवासियों को क्या सन्तोष दे सकेगा कि तीन वर्ष बाद इस देश में आधुनिकतम विमान बनने लगे। कानपुर का कारखाना चालू हो जायगा, आधुनिकतम हथियार बनने लगे। 1965 में हमारे जवानों ने जो अपनी शक्ति का परिचय दे कर भारतीय गौरव की रक्षा की, उस से तीन वर्ष पहले 1962 में जो हमको चोट लगी, उस समय इसी सदन में सरकार को ये शब्द कहे गये थे। दूसरी बार यह देश अपनी सरकार से यह उत्तर नहीं सुनना चाहता कि किमी दुश्मन ने हमारे ऊपर हमला किया और हम पहने से इस के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। दो बार हम को चेतावनी मिल चुकी है और बार ही यह देश जो कि हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर इतना भारी सैनिक जमाव लेकर खड़े हुए हैं उन को चेतावनी के बावजूद भी अगरे हमारी सैनिक तैयारियों में पूर्णता नहीं आती तो देश हमें कभी क्षमा नहीं करेगा। चीन और पाकिस्तान के अन्दर एक समता हुआ है। समझौता यह हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान को चीन ने संकेत दिया है कि पकिमी भाग के

अगर हम भारत को इनगेज कर के रखो और पूर्वी भाग पर चीन भारत को इनगेज कर के रखे। इस तरीके से दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारत की शक्ति को विभक्त किया जाय। दोनों क्षेत्रों में भारत की शक्ति को विभक्त करने के लिए भीजों पहाड़ियों में जो स्थिति बट रही है, नागालैण्ड में जो स्थिति बट रही है, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में चीन के लोग आकर जो वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रैनिंग दे रहे हैं उस के साथ साथ उन से लगती हुई सीमाओं में चाहे यह नक्सल बांधे की हो, चाहे नागामों की हो, चाहे भीजों की हो, जिपूरा की हो, मणिपुर की या असम की सीमाएँ हों, यह सारी स्थिति आज इस प्रकार से एक गम्भीर प्र न वाचक बिन्दु बन गयी है कि देशवासियों उस के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर चाहते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार के इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी ओर से कुछ इस प्रकार की नीति अख्तियार नहीं कर सकती कि हमें भी शान्तियों को इसी प्रकार कई मोर्चों पर इनगेज करके रखें नहीं तो कम से कम हम अपनी उस नैतिक बचनबद्धता का तो पालन करें जो कुछ समय पहले हम ने पठानों के साथ किया था। जिस समय पठान हमारी आबादी की जड़ाई में हमारे साथ स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर जले थे, कितनी बार जान झुलस गणकार का भारतीयों को और भारत सरकार को संदेश भेज चुके हैं कि जो बायदा तुमने सन 1947 से पहले पठानों के साथ किया था उसे पूरा किया जाय : आज पठानों के साथ में भारत को उसी तरीके से कंधा लगाना चाहिए जिस तरीके से कि अपने स्वतन्त्रता संघर्ष में तमाम भारत-वासियों ने एक होकर काम किया था। यदि हम पठानों के भूक्ति धान्दोलन में कंधा लगाते हैं तो न केवल कुछ समय पूर्व उनसे किये गये वाक्य के आधार पर अपनी उस बचन-बद्धता को पूरा करते हैं सच्चाई यह है कि आज की स्थिति के दृष्टिकोण से भी हम आज भी ही रहेंगे, किसी प्रकार हानि में नहीं रहेंगे इसी प्रकार की स्थिति पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की है और वहाँ के लोगों द्वारा जो भूक्ति

धान्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है उसमें भी हमें साथ देना चाहिए। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की स्थिति को हम अपनी भावों से प्रोत्साहन के नहीं रखें।

भूतपूर्व डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के यह शब्द मेरा अनुमान है कि वर्तमान सुरक्षा मंत्री के कानों में गूँज रहे होंगे जो राष्ट्रपति पर से मुक्त होने के बाद उन्होंने पटना के गांधी मैदान में बड़े धरे हुए हृदय से कहे थे कि आज जो चीनी राक्षस भारत की सीमा पर आकर बट गया है यह उस पाप का परिणाम है कि जब वह तिब्बत को हड़प कर रहा था हम अपने मुँह पर पट्टी बाँधे बटे रहे। उस पाप का सब से बड़ा प्रायश्चित्त यही हो सकता है कि हम अपनी सीमाओं से केवल चीनी सेनाओं को ही न हटायें हम अपनी घरती को ही उन से मुक्त न करें बल्कि तिब्बत के भूमि धान्दोलन में हम उसी प्रकार से तिब्बतियों के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर लड़ें जैसे कि भारतीय प्रदेश का भूक्ति धान्दोलन हम लड़ते हैं इस प्रकार से तीनों क्षेत्रों में जब तक भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा नीति को वहाँ से सम्बन्ध नहीं करेगी तब तक हम अपनी रक्षा नीति को केवल मधुर भाषणों से सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकेंगे

जहाँ तक कश्मीर की स्थिति का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस कटु सत्य को कहने की इजाजत दीजिये कि कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में जो नीति रूस की थी झुन्डने के वक्त में भी आज भी कोसीगिन के समय में रूस की नीति कश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में वह नहीं रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार को बौद्धा भाँड खोल कर काम करना चाहिए। मैंने सुना है अभी कि कुछ दिनों के बाद शेर बख्श को मुक्त करने की तैयारी भारत सरकार कर रही है। तनावपूर्णता में वह भी निकला है कि मंत्रिपरिषद् में साफस में इस बारे में विचार लेव है लेकिन एक बात

[श्री प्रकाशवीर लाल]

का ध्यान रख कर निर्णय लें कि किस सुप्ला केना के ऊपर जिस बुरखा सामग्री के ऊपर आप का धरनों अपना पानी की तरह से कश्मीर के अन्दर बहा है, एक तो सोच बन्दुला को छोड़ने का निर्णय प्रायः खोल कर लें और अगर सोच बन्दुला को छोड़ते समय कश्मीर को छोड़ने का ही निर्णय करना है तब यह अंतराष्ट्र निर्णय आप हीजिने इरान भारत सरकार को बड़ी इज्जत के साथ सह पग उठाना चाहिए। जिस कस्बीर के लिए पिछले 30 वर्षों से आप संघर्ष करते चले आ रहे हैं, इस गरीब देश की जनता को धरनों अपना आम कश्मीर के लिए श्राव्य कर चुके हैं आज कहीं दुनिया के प्रभाव में आकर, श्राव्य देशों के दबाव में आकर आप कहीं कश्मीर के बारे में किसी प्रकार का दुर्बल निर्णय न ले लें नही तो भाने वाला इतिहास इस वर्तमान सरकार को क्षमा नहीं कर सकेगा।

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह है मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस के बारे में। आज से पूर्व मैं ने सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की इस बात की धीर संकेत किया है कि नैका रिपीट में जोकि पूरी प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है लेकिन जहाँ उस के सार का सम्बन्ध है मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस के सम्बन्ध में 5 उसके अन्दर पैराग्राफ़ के अन्तर्गत अलग मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस में कुछ के ही कारण नैका के अन्दर भारतीय सेनाओं की इस प्रकार की शर्कर जोट मनी और क्या यही मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस सन 1965 में पाकिस्तानी संघर्ष के दौरान ही उसी प्रकार दुर्बलता का कारण सिद्ध नहीं हुई कि किन्न तरीके से पाकिस्तानी धर्मई कीट आकर लड़ा हो गया दूसरी साइड में और हमारी मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस को क्या नहीं क्षमा ? पीछे से आकर उस ने हमारे ऊपर सदैव किया इच्छोनिगल गहर की क्या स्थिति रही। क्या मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस की ? आइए इरान के सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ

काम किया ? मिलैटरी इंटीलिजंस के बड़ी अधिकारी जिनके कि ऊपर नैका इनकवारी रिपीट के अन्दर पांच पैराग्राफ़ दिये हुए थे, उन्होंने भागों इतना ऊंच काम किया हो कि भारत सरकार ने सबकी पकड़ कर ली जिस पक्ष पर वह थे उस से दो पक्ष उन की ऊपर ले जाकर बैठा दिया। क्या क्या इस प्रकार हम अपने देश में वैकिक मुन्बचर विभाग को सुबूद न समर्थ कर सकें ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐंटम बम धीर हाइड्रोजन बम के सम्बन्ध में सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह धीर हमारे विदेश मंत्री जैसे इस बात की कहते हैं कि भारत की नीति शान्ति की है, हम हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं बनायेंगे, हम ऐंटम बम नहीं बनायेंगे, अच्छा बाबा जबो वह देश स्वीकार कर लेता है धीर भारत परमाणु बम धीर उदजन बम नहीं बनाता लेकिन कृपा करके इस बात को तो बताइये कि इस से कौन इंकार कर सकता है कि इन संहारक अस्त्रों को यदि वह हम पर इस्तेमाल किये जाय तो हम उनको बंकार कर सकें? महाभारत में लिखा हुआ है कि जब कौरवों की धीर से अग्नि बाण छोड़ें जाते थे तो पांडवों की धीर से भी उस के उत्तर में जलबाण छोड़ें जाते थे पांडवों की धीर से जलबाण छोड़ें जाते थे जोकि अग्निबाण का उत्तर होते थे। आप ऐंटम बम नहीं बनायें, परमाणु बम नहीं बनायें लेकिन कम से कम उस का ऐंटी-विपरीत दूसरा अस्त्र बनाइये ताकि जब हमारी सीमाओं पर शत्रु हाइड्रोजन बम या ऐंटम बम का प्रयोग करें तो उस कड हम प्रतिहार कर सकें और उसके अतिशयकारी प्रभाव को हम विकल कर सकें। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस विषय में सुरक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा मन्त्री-रक्षापूर्वक विचार किया जाय ताकि इन संहारक अस्त्रों से यदि वह हमारी सीमाओं पर दुश्मनों द्वारा विपरीत बम की इच्छा करे तो हम उसे रोक सकें।

अन्त में मैं दो सुझाव देकर अपनी बात की समाप्त करूंगा। एक सुझाव मेरा नेशनल कैडेट कोर के एन० सी० सी० के सम्बन्ध में है। आज जिस तरीके की एन० सी० सी० की शिक्षा स्कूल कॉम्प्लेक्सों में दी जा रही है, मुझे यह कहने के लिए क्षमा किया जाय कि यह देश की इस संकटकालीन स्थिति के अनुरूप नहीं मानी जा सकती, देश की रक्षा व्यवस्था के अनुरूप नहीं मानी जा सकती। नेशनल कैडेट कोर का जिस तरीके से मजाक स्कूल, कॉम्प्लेक्सों में चल रहा है, वह जो उच्च के ऊपर करोड़ों रूपया व्यय कर रहे हैं उस रुपये के व्यय को बन्द किया जाय और इस प्रकार नेशनल कैडेट कोर का रूपया वहां बंद करके दूसरा काम यह किया जाय कि जो विद्यार्थी इस क्षेत्र में आना चाहे जिन्होंने सैनिक शिक्षण लिया होगा वह इस तरीके से सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए उपयुक्त माने जायेंगे यानि उन के अन्तर स्वाभाविक रूचि जागृत की जाय, उन के ऊपर दबाव इस चीज के लिए मत दीजिये। दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जहां तक हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है अगर इजरायल लड़ाई में भाग ले देखा कि इजरायल की सेना दूसरे और तीसरे नम्बर पर रही, पहले नम्बर पर सीमा पर जो छोटें छोटें गांव थे वहां के निवासी, जलुधों का सामना करते थे। चाहे 20 व्यक्तियों का गांव ही चाहे 100 व्यक्तियों का गांव हो इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जीकि पाकिस्तान की सीमा से लगते हुए भारतीय क्षेत्र में गांव हैं या जो तिब्बत से लगते भारतीय गांव हैं उनमें जो 18 घाब के झड़के या झड़कियां हैं उन के लिए अनिर्धार सैनिक शिक्षण की व्यवस्था करें। यह अनिर्धार सैनिक शिक्षा केवल राष्ट्रकम चसाने तक ही सीमित न हों बल्कि भी सेना को विभिन्न फ्रीबी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। यह भी खय कि यह किसी भी तरह के आक्रमण का सफलतापूर्वक सामना कर सकें; मुझे यह हमारी सोचा पर गांवों के रखे

वाले लोगों का मुकाबला करें बाद में वह हमारी सेना वहां पर पहुंचें। इसी सम्बन्धी सीमा के लिए कोई कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है कि उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए एक, एक इंच पर भारतीय सेना के सिपाही जाकर खड़े हो जाय लेकिन जो वहां सीमा पर रहने वाले व्यक्ति हैं अगर उन को सैनिक शिक्षा दे दी जायगी तो सलू के छोटे मोटे हमले का सामना वह कर सकेंगे और बाद में सेना भी पर पहुंच जायगी। इस के लिए तो केरत यह सुझाव होगा कि अगर इस प्रकार के गांव किसी सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में नहीं हैं तो जो सेना के सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति हैं और जो सीमाओं पर जाकर बसने के लिए तैयार हैं उन की इस की सुविधा दी जाय और उन्हे उन सीमाओं के ऊपर ले जाकर बसा दिया जाय ताकि हमारी वह सीमाएं सुरक्षित ही सकें। मुझे आशा है कि प्रतिरक्षा बला मय इन सुझावों पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा।

Shri Chittaranjan Roy (Jeynagar):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go to the crux of the matter of defence, I wish to refer to what our Finance Minister, during his reply to the General Budget discussion, told the House that if we often talk about the reduction in the defence budget, it may cause some humiliation, some feeling of humility, amongst the defence personnel. If this is a fact, it is very regrettable because army is not a separate entity, rather it is a part and parcel of the society itself. They should think in terms of the country and its people. What we are discussing here is only to see that not a single paisa of what is going to be sanctioned is used in vain. That is the motive behind this discussion. That is why it is not any aspersion to Defence budget or anything like that. We must view everything in the light of our national interest and in the interest of the country. Our country is now sovereign and has to be taken out of economic recession. There is no doubt about it. The

[Shri Chittaranjan Roy]

fence policy, as the hon. Defence Minister agreed on the floor of the House, does not depend on military alone; rather it depends on the people at large. Also we have got the experience from many of the wars. During the Second World War, the German soldiers had to face the fight from Soviet Russia door to door and man to man. That is a protracted war. Also we find that in Vietnam the Vietnamese people are fighting with great zeal, valour and patriotism and the enemies of the Vietnamese people face the fight door to door. It is militancy and mass combatibility of the people which can protect the country. In this connection we must not forget that it is the people of India who won the Independence from the British imperialism. It is the people who can determine the future of the country and the future of the society. We must recognise this. The Government must look after the people and see that the people of India can reap the fruit of Independence and of freedom. If they are deprived of what they need. If they are deprived of what they fought Independence for, they will not find enthusiasm, they will not find valour and patriotism to defend the country.

We have to consider the whole policy. There is no question of any particular policy. The defence policy cannot be taken in isolation. It should be viewed in the light of the total policy. The people should feel that it is our country and we must fight for it. That is why the defence of the country really depends on the people's patriotism and the sacrificing feelings of the people. We must take this into consideration.

Further, we find that India is no doubt a State, politically and economically. Still our cultural firmament is being dominated by many parochial ideas, communal ideas and fissiparous tendencies and many of the political parties, whether we confess it or not, are adding fuel to this fire

of parochial ideas for their immediate gain, having political purposes only in mind. In doing this, we are only pushing the country to the dark of danger and that is why, national integration and emotional integration are needed in this country and in this way alone, the country can progress.

Further, our defence and military should be kept far from foreign influences. There should be no doubt about it, because in the name of military commission, military council or advisory committee, many of the imperialist countries, in many of the metropolitan cities or in the newly developing countries, are trying to play a dirty role and in order to protect us from those influences, we must try to find out the indigenous technical knowhow. The indigenous technical knowhow should be the first and foremost question in developing our arms, weapons and things like that. In doing this, only economic incentive is not enough to serve the purpose because there is no end to economic incentive; rather, the military personnel and all the research scholars should be taught in a way, they should be dealt with in a way, so that they can have the patriotism and love for the country for which they will have to do the work. There is no end to the giving of economic incentives, and these economic incentives could not give satisfaction also. What is needed is patriotism and love for the country but that is what we are lacking.

We must find out indigenous technical know-how and encourage it. We must not depend much on foreign technical know-how. Foreign technical people may help us sometimes, but in the crucial hour, if it goes against their opinion and their conception or their policy they may not help us. Further, for how long are we going to depend upon foreign technical people?

Therefore, I would submit that our outlook on defence should be changed. Our people must be given proper

scope for displaying their technical know-how and fire-fighting capability. Military education and military training should be given to the people, particularly to the able-bodied people so that they can shoulder the responsibility when the time requires it.

We have got a very long border on the north, with China and Pakistan on the western side and on the eastern side with China and Burma and Pakistan. This long border can never be protected by only the extension of the military personnel. It can be protected only by the combatability and love and patriotism of the people who can stand as a single man fighting against the enemy. Any aggressor from any country will have to face these people he will have to face a fight door to door and person to person. It is only in this way that our defence can be secured and guaranteed. By merely extending the military personnel and by arranging for military equipment etc. we cannot solve the problem of defence.

I hope the Defence Minister will take note of these suggestions and act accordingly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Girraj Saran Singh. He should finish his speech in ten minutes.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh (Mathura): I am astonished that you give me any time at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the Defence Minister on his having come to roost in the Defence Ministry after his peregrinations in most of the other portfolios of Government. I hope that now he will, apart from an odd trip to the Punjab to soothe the ruffled feelings there, be able to devote most of his time to the defence of my country.

I was delighted that day before yesterday, the Prime Minister spent twelve and a half minutes to listen to the debate on defence. The hon. lady has inherited charm, beauty, wit

and intelligence and also Nasser from her father. I regret that she inherited none of his tact and love for the parliamentary procedures of this country. He made it a point to attend and if necessary intervene in every major debate in this House, thereby showing his respect to the people of India and their elected representatives.

I fully agree that the difficulties of the Defence Minister in providing a large enough Army to defend our immense borders are very considerable. I would, therefore, suggest, as he himself agreed the other day, to change the procedure of our defence forces from this hide-bound attitude that they have to the British form of defence. I would suggest a very highly equipped modern Army, extremely mobile, stationed in strategic places, backed up by an enormous paramilitary force. I submit that we must use to the greatest effect one great asset in this country, namely our enormous population. I would like to see the air force, for which I have an immense amount of respect, make itself available to the army to transport its mobile reserves in large numbers to any threatened area. In this way, I am sure we will be able to cut down our standing army as well as cut down our expenditure and be able to have a large military reserve which can in case of emergency be moved into the most strategic positions.

You have seen it happen in the Korean war, you are seeing it happening in Vietnam and you saw it happen at the Ichhogil Canal: it is not always the equipment, it is the men that matter. I am sure every individual in this country is quite ready to defend this country, and if necessary die for it.

I am in full agreement with Shrimati Mukerjee and Shri Frank Anthony that this funny little book tells us nothing.

Shri Nath Pai: It is not even funny; it is boring.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh: I have a feeling that this business of secrecy is a cloak for either inefficiency or corruption. I should think that the Government should definitely take the country into confidence and let it know what is going on with regard to the defence of the country. I would like the Henderson-Brooks report published. I would like an inquiry of the same nature into the conflict with Pakistan. I would like to know to what extent officers who were lacking in moral fibre have been re-employed. Or have they been put out of touch with troops or have they been sacked?

I would also suggest that the air force, which has a very limited budget, is not made to pay for its ground transport. Therefore, why should not something be taken from the army budget to increase its transport squadrons so that the army can pay for the transport of its troops by air?

One other point I would touch is the role of the military in aid of the civil power. I entirely agree that our armed forces should be fully in touch with the people of this country and when emergencies like floods, fires and earthquakes take place, they should definitely help in every way they can.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are doing it.

Shri Girraj Saran Singh: But I notice that now when civil disturbances occur, the army is called out without real provocation. Other gentlemen outside this House have made certain observations in this regard and suggested that there might be a military coup in this country. I would request Government not to be frightened or apprehensive of any move on the part of our armed forces to stage a coup in India. This idea is an unwarranted insult to the people to whom we owe a great debt.

With regard to nuclear weapons, I am in full agreement with Government that at this stage we should not develop them, mainly because we cannot afford them, and also against the people we are going to use them we would not be able to deliver them, meaning China. Geographically it is practically impossible for us with our present conventional forms of delivery to deliver an atomic attack anywhere in China where it would have any real deterrent effect, and I am quite certain that with our conventional armaments we will be able to cope with any aggression from Pakistan.

We have made a point of being consistent in our policies. I would like to quote Mr. Roberts who said this:

"All the great villains and all the small villains have been consistent, very unimaginative men who consistently believed in war as a means of settling disputes between nations; equally misguided men who consistently believed that war must be avoided at all costs, no matter what provocation; narrow men who consistently upheld the beliefs and acts of one political party and saw no good in any other; short-sighted men who consistently refused to see that the welfare of their nation was dependent on the welfare of every other nation; ignorant men who consistently thought that the policies of their Government should be supported whether those policies were right or wrong; dangerous men who consistently thought that all people with black skin are inferior to those with white skin; intolerant men who consistently believed all people with white skin should be forced to accept those with black skin as equals."

I would request that the Government face each and every problem that comes before it as the problem arises, and not stick to a consistent policy.

Regarding what Mr. Frank Anthony had to say about the calibre of the young people applying for commissions in the army, I am in full agreement, and I say that their pay and allowances etc. should be reconsidered, and I will say there would be a great effect on morale if postings in hard-lying areas, non-family stations, were reduced from the present period of two years to less.

A Frenchman, Alexandre Torqueville, in 1789 stated one thing:

"Military ambition is only indulged in when no other avenue is possible. Hence arises a circle of cause and consequence from which it is difficult to escape. The best part of the nation shuns the military profession because the profession is not honoured, and the profession is not honoured because the best part of the nation has ceased to follow it."

I would earnestly request the Defence Minister to pay more attention to the pension, the career possibilities of our officers, so that you do get the best part of the nation to follow this. I will agree with him that the officers, junior officers in particular, showed remarkable courage and ability during the recent conflict, but I do not think that in the present context they are getting their right deserts.

The Defence Minister is conscious of the need to develop our navy, our air force and our army, but I would reiterate that I would earnestly request him to take a fresh view of having a very large para-military force to back up a highly mobile, very modernly equipped regular army.

Mr. Deputy-speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee. Just five minutes only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please make it at least eight minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You begin. I am pressed for time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the civilian employees in the defence establishments for the wonderful work they have done in the ordnance factories. I would also like to congratulate the jawans for their hard struggle against all external aggression, whether it was by Pakistan or by China.

The hon. Minister, Shri B. R. Bhagat, was replying to the debate yesterday, I interrupted, and asked him to say something about the defence production, and I pointed out the lesser production in the ordnance factories. The production has dwindled in some of the ordnance factories, especially in the clothing factory, with the result that about 6,000 workers in the ordnance factories at Shahjahanpur and Kanpur have been declared surplus, and this has been done only because most of the jobs that have been done by the workers in the ordnance factories has been handed over to the private sector. I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister that no work will be handed over to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories. I can understand if the capacity is full, and if the ordnance factories are unable to do it, but why should it be handed over to the private sector otherwise? Of course, let it go to the private sector, for, after all, it is a mixed economy that we are having. But no job should be handed over to the private sector at the cost of the ordnance factories. I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister on this point.

Coming next to the HAL, something should be done here to set matters right, to investigate into the various charges levelled by the Public Accounts Committee in respect of the working of the Avro-748 project. Thanks to the Secretary, Defence Production, this project is functioning. Otherwise, if it was left to the managing director of the HAL, however competent he may be, there would

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

have been no production in this factory. 34 workers have been sacked here; there are no rules and regulations. I wish that there is a Commission appointed to investigate into the various charges levelled against the Avro-748 project. After January, 1965, hardly any Avro plane has come out. I do not know what they are manufacturing there. I want a Commission to enquire into that aspect.

There are many cases of victimisation. I would only mention, and I would only request the hon. Minister to apply his mind when the replies, to the aspect of victimisation: this victimisation of 2,300 workers should not be tolerated. After all, these workers had worked round the clock, all through the 24 hours of the day, during the time of the Chinese and Pakistani aggression. They were working without getting any overtime.

In the COD, Kanpur, three trade union workers have been sacked. The commandant there did not understand what the trade union movement is. He asked me what a trade union movement is. When the clerk working under him was asking him in respect of the trade union movement, he did not understand what the clerk was saying. I wish that some committee is appointed to enquire into these affairs, or, the entire matter should be referred to arbitration to decide all the cases of victimisation, whether in the HAL or in the COD, Kanpur, or in the ordnance factory at Ambernath.

I now refer to another very important point, and that is about the permanent negotiating machinery. We want industrial peace in the defence establishments. I happen to be the President of the All-India Defence Employees Federation and we are running the federation under the advice and leadership of my friend Mr. S. M. Joshi. I feel that a permanent negotiating machinery should be established. It was withdrawn after

the strike in 1960. But it was restored in the case of the railways, the P&T, and so on, but the defence employees have not yet got their permanent negotiating machinery. I hope the hon. Minister will give a second thought to it and see that we get a permanent negotiating machinery.

Much has been mentioned about corruption cases. In Delhi itself, under the nose of the hon. Minister or his deputy or whatever he may be, 12 staff cars in the COD, Delhi, were taken at a price of only Rs. 19,000. Some of the officers wanted five cars, and they got them back at Rs. 5,000 each. This case has been referred to the hon. Minister. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly see that something is done about this.

There was a similar case; and it was a theft of government stores worth Rs. 3 lakhs in the same depot where the commandant is there. I would request the hon. Minister kindly to appoint a Commission to enquire into these cases.

Some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission have not at all been implemented in the case of defence employees. They should be implemented immediately.

I do not want to mention the same things which were mentioned about missiles, atom bomb or hydrogen bomb, because if the Defence Minister is efficient, he will be a missile, though sometimes, of course, a misguided missile!

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, "न पैदा-सिकन हूँ न सहार हूँ हम, बतन-बरबरी के कतावार हूँ हम"। मैं बिक्रम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब बीनों तासकंद में मौजूद थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : थाप क्यों नहीं गये ? (अवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धांडेर, धांडेर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह कोई फ़िनालिटी की बात नहीं है । ताम्रकंद में जो कुछ हुआ, वह चित्र इन दोनों ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है । वहां क्या बीती, क्या गुजरी, वहां क्या गुप्त बातें हुईं और क्या रहस्य थे, यह सब वे जानते हैं । विश्व-शान्ति के लिए और अपनी रक्षा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी सबसे बड़ी कुर्बानी स्वर्गीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, के प्राणों की दी । डिफेंस मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे सामने इस देश की रक्षा का प्रश्न है । यह सिवाजी का देश है, राणा प्रताप का देश है, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस का देश है । "यही प्राण घटक्यो रहयो प्रलि गुलाब के फूल, होबहें बहुरि बसंत ऋतु इन डारन में फूल" ।

सब को यह बात याद रखनी चाहिए कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा-बच्चा देश की रक्षा करने के लिए तैयार है । मैंने देखा कि 1965 की लड़ाई में क्या हुआ । हमारे बीस बाइस बरस के लड़कों ने हमारे छोटे छोटे नैट विमानों से अमरीका के जेटों को मार गिराया । डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को कहना चाहता हूँ—वह कान खोल कर सुन लें—कि आज अमरीका उसका बदला लेना चाहता है । आज कई बड़े बड़े मुल्क पाकिस्तान की मदद कर रहे हैं, चीन भी उसकी मदद कर रहा है । आज संसार में कौन हमारा साथी है ?

श्री सुरेशनाथ द्विवेदी : भगवान !
(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धांडेर, धांडेर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : "कर बाहियां बस प्राणी, तबो पराई प्रास" । हम यह विश्वास दिलाना चाहते हैं कि हम भारत माता के लाल हैं, हम इस देश के मुक्त-चिन्तक हैं—हम चीनी या रूसी दलाल नहीं हैं, हम

अमरीका की दलाली करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं ।

We have heard three types of voices from the Opposition benches. प्रापो-जीशन बेंचिज से एक ने कहा कि नान-एलाइनमेंट पालिसी को छोड़ दिया जाये, एक ने कहा कि अमरीकन कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ, एक ने कहा कि चाहना के कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ, एक ने कहा कि रूसी कैम्प में शामिल हो जाओ । यह हमारी प्रापोजीशन की हालत है । (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धांडेर, धांडेर ।

श्री शिव नारायण : बिड़ला इन से अच्छा है । वह इस देश का आमाशाह है, वह हिन्दुस्तानी हैं, वह चीनी, रूसी या अमरीकन नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य यह कान खोल कर सुन लें । (व्यवधान)

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): This running commentary should be avoided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already asked them not to interrupt.

श्री शिव नारायण : डिफेंस के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान को एक रहना चाहिये । लेकिन हम ने देखा है कि उस तरफ से क्या कहा गया है । पिछली पार्लियामेंट में कभी कम्युनिस्ट बेंचिज से किसी सदस्य ने चाहना का समर्थन नहीं किया, लेकिन आज मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक सदस्य ने—वह हजरत बिबाई नहीं दे रहे हैं, वह गोरे घोरे हैं और उनका रंग चीनियों से मिलता-जुलता है—कल बड़े जोरों से चीन का समर्थन किया और उसके साथ शान्ति के साथ रहने की बात कही । इससे प्रकट होता है कि वह इस देश के कितने मुक्त-चिन्तक हैं । सीमाग्य से आज इस देश का मैसूर कांग्रेस के हाथों में है, इस देश में कांग्रेस की बीजारिटी है । वैंस्ट बंगाल में भी कांग्रेस सब से बड़ी पार्टी है, जिसके 132 सदस्य हैं ।

Shri A. S. Salsal (Bilaspur): This is not correct on their part. They should allow him to speak.

श्री शिव नारायण : हम इससे चबराते नहीं हैं। हम घाय क्ये भी नहीं बोलने देंगे। घाय का नमूना यह हाउस देख रहा है, यह गैलरी देख रही है, यह प्रेस वाले देख लें कि जिनके जिन्मे इस देश के बड़े बड़े लोगों ने कितना बड़ा काम सौंपा है उनका यह हाल है। घाय कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है। कांग्रेस का एक एक मेम्बर फ्रीम घाय दि सोसाइटी एसेक्ट होकर घाय है। (शब्दबान) . . . मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मिलिटरी के अन्दर कोई भेदभाव नहीं पैदा होना चाहिये। घाय विगोष्ठी दल चाहता है कि कॉम्प्लिकेट क्रियेट ही मिलिटरी के अन्दर लेकिन मैं मिलिटरी के अधिकारियों और मिलिटरी के जवानों की विश्वास दिसाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार घाय के पीछे है और घाय देश के रक्षक हो। इनसे जो सिविलियन्स हैं इन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जरा होश में बात करो। बड़ी बड़ी बातें न करो। बड़ी बड़ी बातें करने वाला कोई काम नहीं कर पाता। इसलिए मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मिलिटरी में डिबीजन न हो। मिलिटरी में प्रगच्छी तैयारी करो। इसरायल एक टंटा सा मुल्क है, उसमें वह तैयारी की कि जिसका नक्सा हमारे सामने है

एक माननीय सदस्य : घाय ती उसके बिभाषक थे ?

श्री शिव नारायण : वह बड़े माफिक थे? अरे, घाय को कुछ खबर नहीं है।

हुजूर, अगर इनको धकल होती तो इनको धकल बीखना चाहिए बाकि हिन्दुस्तान की मिलिटरी में हिन्दू, मुसलमान, बनार, बामन, सिख, ईसाई का प्रश्न नहीं रहा क्योंकि हम के पहले वो मिनिस्टरन आयाच ने मारा, अब वोहमदन आया प्रभुल हवीच ने

टंक मार दिया। घाय महाराजा गांधी और जवाहरमाल नेहरू की आत्मा की शांति मिली होगी कि हमारे बाब हमारी आत्मा ने मुल्क का बार्ब से लिया और मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी मुल्क की ती हिन्दुस्तान का बच्चा बच्चा इस गवर्नमेंट के पीछे अपने देश की आत्मा की रक्षा के लिये लड़ने की तैयार है।

मैं नेपाल के बोर्डर से घायता हूँ। घाय मिनिस्टर संयोग से यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं घाय मिनिस्टर से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जबकि हमारे नेपाल बोर्डर के लगभग 220 मील के करीब पड़ता है। इसलिये वह डिफेंस का किनारा हमारा मजबूत किया जाय। सबकुं ठीक की जायें। बिजेंच ठीक किये जायें। बाब एंड बाब का मानूल इन्तजाम किया जाये। बोर्डर पर रहने वालों को बनडूक दो, तलवार दो, हथियार दो, उनको ट्रेनिंग दी।

एन० सी० सी० के मुताबिक भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं टीचर रहा हूँ। घाय स्कूलों में डिप्लिन्डन बिलकुल नहीं है। नेपोलियन बि गेटेस्ट कमांडर घाय दि बल्लं ने कहा है :

"Those who will obey they can give orders and those who will not obey they cannot give orders".

उमका नमून यह दाहिनी तरफ से दिखाई देता है ? क्या प्रोबीडिबेंस करते हैं यह ? इनके पीछे कौन खड़ा होगा ? हरगिज नहीं खड़ा होगा। तो मैं यह कह रहा बा कि एन० सी० सी० में जो पैसा खर्च करते हैं वह बेकार है। वही पैसा लेकर मिलिटरी के लिए लड़कों को भर्ती करिये और चुनकर अपनी डिप्लिन्डन में रखिये।

हम चाहते हैं कि जितना पैसा हम ने घाय को दिया है वह सही सही खर्च हो। हम नहीं चाहते कि कोई ती खर्चा भूषा खर्च हो प्रभुदारी पर जो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर

के यहां आते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी सरकारी मोटर का गलत इस्तेमाल हो। हम गवर्नमेंट को भी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य :-इस्तीफा दे दो।

श्री शिवनारायण : अरे चलिये, बड़े इस्तीफा दिलाने वाले आये। तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि हमारी जो कमियाँ हैं, उन को भी दूर किया जाये। दानादार दुश्मन नादान दोस्त से अच्छा होता है। जब दूसरे का घर जले तो अपना घर बचा लो। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तारीफ इस मौके पर करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि प्रोग्रेसिव मुल्क के साथी हैं। उसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। हम नान-एलाइनमेंट के पक्के साथी हैं, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डिफेंस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Swaran Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been greatly benefited by this debate. If I may say, so, this is the first debate that I am attending after taking over the responsibility of Defence Minister. I have listened to the speeches made by hon. Members belonging to different parties, coming from different parts of our country, and I have been greatly encouraged by the general approach to our problems of defence. It is very heartening that members have been actuated by a burning desire to improve our defence potential, our defence capacity to ensure our defence preparedness, and the wealth of information that has been displayed shows the keen interest that is being taken by the hon. Members in this vital question of defence. I think that a consensus appears to be developing in our country now that in the matter of defence we should treat this as our national problem and our approach should be to see that our defence capacity is in good trim and that all efforts are directed to ensure effective action in case our sovereignty, our integrity, is in any way threatened. It augurs well because what we say here has a very

wide audience and it goes to the different parts of our country, to all layers of services, civil, production employees, armed forces, and they naturally feel encouraged when they find that the chosen representatives of the people are approaching this problem in an effective manner, in a constructive manner and that they are actuated by this desire to encourage all those who are engaged in the difficult task of defending the borders of our country.

Several issues have been raised, some basic, some policy matters, some local issues, some service matters, and it will not be possible for me within the short period to refer to all these matters that have been raised. My task has been considerably lightened by the intervention of my colleague, Shri Bhagat, who has given some important information about our production units, both ordnance factories and also our State undertakings which are engaged in the task of manufacturing defence equipments of various types.

I would only like to add one word before I pass on to other matters. We in this country are lucky in having succeeded in building a defence production apparatus which has been constantly expanding and which now meets a good proportion of our defence requirements. In terms of money it is of the order of Rs. 150 crores to 160 crores a year if we take into consideration the production from our ordnance factories and production from State undertakings engaged in the task of manufacturing defence equipments of various types. It is a great improvement and, obsessed as we naturally are by our economic problems, difficulties, paucity of foreign exchange, it is heartening that the achievement made in this direction has helped us to develop not only a sure source of supply with which we can continue to replenish our stores but it has also given us confidence, which is very necessary when one looks at the inter-play of international forces.

[Shri Swaran Singh]

15 hrs.

I agree with the remark which has been made by several hon. Members from both sections of the House that international forces are progressively coming to take an attitude which leads us to conclude that in a sensitive sphere like defence equipment it is risky for any country, more so for a country like India, to depend upon supplies from abroad. So, not only in economic terms but also in terms of national pride and above all in the matter of meeting our essential requirements, this growing production apparatus to meet the requirements of our defence forces is one of the most welcome features in our development.

There are problems—and problems will grow, I would like to warn this hon. House as production goes into more and more sophisticated spheres. It is easy to produce something when the production process is simple. For instance, to turn out clothes worth Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 15 crores is one thing and to turn out highly sophisticated electronic equipment, aeronautical equipment and several other types of equipment where a great deal of sophistication and precision is required, we will be facing more difficulties. But backed by the research and development organisation and emboldened and heartened by the willingness of workers to take all these tasks with confidence, we have been able to develop technical and engineering skill in the country. All these are factors which are very hopeful and create confidence in our capacity to cope with our requirements more and more from our own indigenous resources.

I would like to say very frankly that in this process we have received technological and various types of material help from several countries and I will like to thank all those countries who have helped us in this sphere. We will not hesitate to get this help—technological and other material help in this sphere—from

whatever source we get it, provided it is consistent with our honour and dignity and it also meets our national requirement. This is the basis upon which we have been proceeding and we will continue to proceed on that basis.

There is one matter about which comments have been made by several hon. Members. This is a sphere in which I must confess there is the natural desire that more and more information should be given to this hon. House, which means to the country, about our production arrangements and our basic requirements, how we are tackling all those and what is our general approach and policy. I respect that desire. In a democratic set-up the larger the number of people who are involved in this process of collective thinking and understanding of the problems, the greater is the strength that we derive from it. I am not opposed to it at all. There are, however, certain limitations which I would like to share with this hon. House and the country.

Let us not forget that we are virtually in a state of a sort of an armed peace—an expression which I am using for want of a better expression. When I look at the type of relationships with two of our neighbours. . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi):
It is armed peace.

Shri Swaran Singh: In this state of armed peace, when all the time we have to continue our efforts to strengthen ourselves by our own effort, by whatever help we can get from other countries, by stepping up our production, training and quality of leadership and by increasing our areas of production and all that, I think that we should resist the natural temptation of knowing all this. It is not that I have anything to hide from this hon. House, but in this state of relationship with our neighbours, we should not unwittingly do something

by which we make a present of all the information to those whom that information should not be available.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Should we get information from Pakistani source or American source of our defence production? We have the right to have that information at least.

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with Shri Madhok that whatever information is available to hon. Members who study some foreign press reports and the like should be available to this honourable House. But let us not forget that in the matter of eliciting information of a vital nature, all these views and information are aired and we should never fall into this error of accepting that what appears in print, say, in an American paper or in a Pakistani paper or in several other papers, is correct information. It will be absolutely wrong for us to imagine that what appears in foreign papers, whether they are American or British or French or Pakistani is correct. They can be regarded sometimes as intelligent guesses and, on other occasions, they are purposely leaked out so that the other party might either confirm or contradict. If I take a superficial view of this, it is easy for me to do so. If I embark upon this course of picking up all this information and of trying to say, "No; this estimate of 200 aircraft is incorrect. I have 180 or 250 aircraft" and similarly so about tanks and the like, it is easy for me to correct that information or to supplement that information.

I would like to warn the hon. Members that what appears under the heading of information either in any of these papers or in the foreign press is not correct. It is either an intelligent guess or sometimes an inspired information so that we might, under pressure, under criticism at times, be able to come out with authentic figures and thus make a present of this information to the other side who are vitally interested in knowing what our strength is. I would

be quite frank and candid with this honourable House that it is not with the intention of hiding any information. Why should I hide any information from this august House? But if there is anything which we feel, which the Services feel, which our experts feel, should not in an authenticated manner be given which could be of use to the other side, then the House will bear with me that it is not with the intention of hiding anything but with the intention of denying this information in an authentic manner to the other side that we have adopted this attitude. As a matter of fact, it casts greater responsibility and greater strain on me. It is simpler to explain, when anything is mentioned, whether it is factually correct or not. But I have myself resisted that temptation on a number of occasions and I am placed in a very awkward and an embarrassing position in not being able to confirm or contradict it because whatever I do is something which, according to my assessment in the matter of the actual number of vital equipments, is of great strategic importance and that information should not be available to the other side in an authentic manner. I would like to assure the House that it is purely from this angle and consistent with this desire that we have adopted this attitude. If in any field I find that it is possible to release the information, I will not hesitate to release the information.

This Report has been criticised by some hon. Members. But I would appeal to the hon. Members, at any rate, to those who make studies of these matters, to compare the Report with earlier Reports of two years back or three years back or four years back, and you will be convinced that in this Report we have attempted to give much larger information than was available in earlier Reports.

Shri Nath Pai: More pages.

Shri Swaran Singh: Not only more pages. In fact, the presentation is

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precise. But because the content is larger, the increase in pages could not be avoided. If you compare the actual content of this Report in several chapters, you will find that we have definitely given more information as compared to the earlier ones. In this respect I would also like to place another factor before this hon. House. We should not compare our position with highly advanced and developed countries like the USA and U.K. or even France. They have not only got enough of equipment and enough of manufacturing capacity, but many of them are interested, some of them at any rate, even in finding markets abroad. They can afford to give all that information; sometimes judiciously they leak out information. I cannot forget one remark which was made by a highly responsible person that it is rather strange that at the present moment the effect of the spying system of the major powers is preventing a major onslaught, a major conflict, between the super powers because each side knows more or less what the other side has got and this has got a great effect of restraining them because they know how destructive the various instruments in the hands of the other side are. So, some of these advanced countries who are powerful countries, who have the production capacity, whose economic condition is sound and whose arsenals are full, can indulge in strategic studies and this type of research as to whether they should switch over to another plane or another missile or another tank or another latest equipment and things like that. They can do that; they can afford that. This is more so when the overall tensions in the world are decreasing to a very large extent and both of them have developed such a huge capacity, have accumulated such a large number of weapons that even the one who has got less has got enough to over kill the world several times. They can afford to divulge; sometimes they judiciously leak out information. But struggling as we are to strengthen our

defence potential, when there are several other competing demands which we cannot let go, we have to do a great deal of planning, a great deal of thinking, and our approach cannot be of the same nature as it obtains in several other countries. I am sorry I have taken some time over this, but it was necessary to dispel any impression that might be there that we are withholding information from this hon. House.

One important thing to which attention has been drawn is the question of military intelligence. Military intelligence is something which is not separate from our overall intelligence system and if there is any feeling, as was voiced by some hon. members, that there is not enough co-ordination or exchange of information, I would like to dispel that feeling. The sources of collecting information are many and no country ever discloses as to what those sources of collecting information are. There is then a sifting of it, checking, cross-checking and constant exchange of views between the Home Ministry, ourselves and the External Affairs Ministry because intelligence in this respect is not just something statistical, but it also means assessment of the geo-political factors of the political situation and of several other factors. I would only like to say that the effectiveness of our intelligence system was established beyond doubt at the time of the last Pakistani aggression.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Was it ever tested?

Shri Swaran Singh: I can say that we have got a fairly good information about what is happening across our borders. I leave it at that and I will not explain this further. We attach the highest importance and under the guidance of the Prime Minister, and the Home Minister, all these matters are discussed at very high levels and we continuously make this assessment and continue to take action after as-

assessing the various situations and the other material and data that might be available to us.

Another question which has been asked by some hon. Members is: What are our war aims? I would only plead with hon. Members that there is no question of war aims. Our policy is to defend our country. That is a matter which is known to the House. In fact, more than one hon. Member has dwelt at length on our defence requirements and what our attitude should be in view of our long borders, our long coast and the existence of two neighbours who are very unfriendly and unpredictable with a lot of collusion, with several other friends of theirs either helping them directly or trying to embarrass us. All these factors are there. In the face of all this, our policy should be very clear to hon. Members. Some hon. Members have still asked me that I should spell out what our war aims are. Our defence policy—that is the term that I would like to use in this connection—is obviously to protect us from this danger. The implementation of this in various spheres will then be a matter of strategy, which will vary from place to place, and from area to area. This is broadly our objective.

We have got no aggressive design against any country. We have made it absolutely clear. But we have to defend our sovereignty; we have to defend the integrity of this country. In doing so, I have no doubt that the members of our Armed Forces, with their patriotism, with their valour, with their bravery, with their devotion to duty, with the training that they have got and with the equipment that we have succeeded progressively in improving, and under the dynamic and wise leadership of the Chiefs of Staff, will surely acquit themselves with credit. I have no doubt in my mind that if any other country embarks upon any adventurous venture against our country, our Armed Forces, with all this equipment, with

all this training and with all their bravery will surely acquit themselves with credit as they did at the time of the Pakistani aggression.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Does the hon. Minister mean that we should only defend ourselves? There are two ways of doing it. One is to defend and the other is to deter others so that they may not attack us at all. Our aim should be to deter others; we should be strong enough so that others will not attack us. So, we should not speak of defending ourselves only.

An hon. Member: Defence includes everything.

Shri Swarn Singh: I have purposely used that expression. In the actual implementation of this policy, if I may use another expression, in the discharge of this responsibility that lies heavily on all of us to defend our country, the actual steps that we take in different parts are a matter of strategy; it is not only that the others should be deterred from embarking upon any aggression against us; that is good, if we can ensure that, but even more important than that is the hot reception that they should receive and that they should realise that they are bound to receive. Once they embark upon any such offensive, then the strategy that we adopt, you may call it counter-offensive or defensive action to protect ourselves etc., comes in; we do not discuss or spell out these matters of strategy in any great detail. But there is no doubt that for defending ourselves we should be fully prepared, leaving the actual strategy to be worked out by the leaders, by the Army Chiefs and the experts because those are the actual steps that are taken. We should be clear about the policy. This House should be clear about it, because all the guidance that we receive is from Parliament, and it is before Parliament that we place all these policies. We should continue to adopt the policy of defending ourselves against all these dangers, and while defending ourselves, the question of what

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strategy we should adopt would come in; the defensive measures that we take to counteract any offensive move or attack etc. are matters of strategy. It is quite obvious that no one can compel us to fight at a place of his choice or according to a strategy that he imposes. These are matters which should be quite clear, and they are important and, therefore, we should not lose sight of them.

What is the type of threat we face? On this matter, there is a good deal of understanding in various sections of the House. The threat to us comes from two neighbours, China and Pakistan. One of them glorifies in their isolation, with a lot of economic power and progress and a huge defence apparatus that they are building, and the other gloats over their alignments with other powers, getting all types of defence equipment under various covers, sometimes throwing to the winds all the obligations that might be attached to getting that aid. It is this dual threat we have to face. Facing this almost amounts to the task, in a certain respect, of two defence forces. This collusion, of which we everyday talk, means that we should organise our defences in such a manner that it is realised that any capacity to withdraw or slacken from one sector to supplement in the other is very limited. So this is a heavy task we have to face. I would like to assure this hon. House that we in the Defence Ministry are fully conscious of this danger, and our plans are based broadly on that assessment.

Memories are short; we are likely to forget things. But I would like to assure the House that 1967 is not 1962.

Shri Pileo Mody (Godhra): Is he referring to the elections?

Shri Swaran Singh: My hon. friend is well settled in this House and elections should not bother him for another five years. We are dealing with a little more serious matter than just elections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not get too much obsessed with elections.

Shri Swaran Singh: I hope there is no election petition against Shri Mody.

Shri Pileo Mody: There is.

Shri Swaran Singh: Then he cannot forget the elections.

1962 was a year when we suffered greatly. We learnt lessons—paid a high price for it. The corrective actions we had taken, the new strategy we had developed and the intensive training and equipment we had acquired all stood us in good stead three years later, and 1965 certainly proved not to be 1962. I would like to assure the House that 1967 will be better even as compared to 1963. All these years we have not been sitting idle. We have tried to develop our own production from our own units. We have also got help from other countries—technology, capital equipment, machinery and several other things, which, I am sorry I cannot on account of contractual obligations and the like spell out in detail—the equipment we have either manufactured ourselves or have acquired from other sources.

So this is a very heavy task. No one likes to talk of conflicts and the like. We ourselves had broadly proceeded on this basis that situated as we were without any aggressive designs against others, others would leave us at peace. But this hope of ours was rudely shattered. We had, therefore, to carry very heavy burdens. I know there are other pressing and competing demands. The economic development of the country, the privileges that should be available to sections of the community who are really groaning under poverty, under all those things, are also there. But still, the honour of the country, the dignity of the country, the sovereignty of the country are things for which we have to pay a heavy price; we are paying a heavy price, the country is paying a heavy price.

Different hon. Members have laid stress on self-reliance and on depending on our own self for our defence requirements. That is precisely our objective, and we have taken steps in various directions to achieve that objective.

Some comments were made about our defence plan. I think my hon. friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta made a reference to it. I would like to say a few words relating to the defence plan and the budgetary provision,

Hon. Members have referred to the defence plan and certain features of our budget. Some have asked for reduction in defence expenditure while others have pleaded for more. While the needs of defence can grow, are growing, taking an absolute view cannot be correct. It would be as unrealistic to ignore the binding limitations of our resources both in rupees and foreign exchange, as it would be to sacrifice altogether the primary and essential needs of defence.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a quotation or what?

Shri Swaran Singh: My memory is not as good as that of Mr. Banerjee, and sometimes I read the notes. But is it to your liking?

The defence plan was prepared taking into consideration the overall resources and the competing demands, and had to be reviewed in terms of resources now available, but I would like to assure the House notwithstanding the reduction in the budget as compared to the planned outlay, a reduction of nearly Rs. 150 crores, the essential features of our plan for the acquisition of aircraft and weaponry such as gunnery, missiles, anti-aircraft guns, armour, radar equipment, electronics, ammunition and naval craft have been retained.

I wanted to read out because I did not want to miss any of these important items. Some of these have been mentioned by more than one Member.

Some Members talked about aeronautics, others about aircraft, others about missiles, guns and sophisticated things. So, I wanted not to miss these things in the list that I read out.

Both fire power and mobility have been kept in view, and by reorganisation it has been possible to make the teeth to tail ratio from 57-43 to 62-38. Our radar coverage, though not as extensive as we hoped to make it in a few years, is adequate to deal with the immediate threats that are posed. Our plans provide for dealing with individual or combined threats from our neighbours and our programme of purchases and indigenous production in the coming years duly take into account the need of keeping up the tempo of our preparations so long as the twin threats continue to adopt a menacing posture.

In this context, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the helpful, sympathetic and understanding attitude of the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister who controls the purse strings of our exchequer. He was good enough to make a reference to the requirements of our armed forces in his budget speech also.

Some of the other points like strategic roads and NCC have been raised. The question of strategic roads is important, and the Border Road Development Organisation have done a great deal in opening up areas near the borders.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : जब बार्डर का कुछ भाग चला जाता है तब सरकार की ग्रांथ खुलती है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: I thought that intervention is meant to elicit some further information. It appeared to be only a comment, and that also rather ill-informed, I should say. On the strategic roads, we have done a great deal, and depending upon our capacity, we are opening up both in the hilly areas and in the border States of Gujarat, Rajasthan,—in all these areas—we have undertaken the

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programme, and there is a demand—I would like to share this thought with the hon. House—that some of the development roads also are sought to be put under the cover of strategic roads by certain States. So, we are careful to sift as to what are the essential strategic requirements to which we must pay attention and top priority in the matter of our planning. That is the approach that we have adopted.

I would like to say a few words about the service conditions of our members of the armed forces at various levels. I would like to say as and when there has been a revision in the pay and allowances of the Government employees, who are not members of the armed forces, there has always been an examination made of the emoluments and allowances of the members of the armed forces, and the necessary corrective action has always been taken. I asked the staff to work out the details, and after having worked out the details, I am satisfied that in this revision they are not worse off as compared to the other Government employees. If anything, if we take into consideration the totality of the allowances and concessions and various other allowances that they get, they have got a slight edge over the other employees, which I do not grudge; I wanted to give this information to the House, because some hon. Members tried to make out as if at the time of the revision of the pay-scales of other Government employees we do not take into consideration the effect of that on the emoluments, allowances and concessions that are payable to the members of the armed forces.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Why are they getting two-thirds of the dearness allowance, when the officers get 100 per cent?

Shri Swaran Singh: After taking into consideration all the other allowances like free rations and several

other things—I repeat that after taking everything into consideration—this revision has taken place in such a manner that if we take a total view of all those concessions and allowances and various revisions in their basic pay, they have a slight edge over the others.

I would also like to say that these allowances have recently been subjected to a fresh review, and the Government have already decided to make increases in four such allowances at an annual cost of Rs. 1.8 crores. This is a decision which we took only about two or three days back. I would also like to give this further information; it has further been decided to subject some of these allowances and certain other conditions of their service to a further review, and the three services would be associated in the process of consultation and review. This review will cover 22 allowances admissible to officers and 25 admissible to other ranks; eight other items of benefit to officers and 10 other items admissible to other ranks. I would like to add that by far the larger benefits of the increases in the allowances referred to above and whatever may result from this review would go to the men of the three services.

Some mention was made about the NCC. As the hon. House is aware, the NCC was introduced in order to inculcate amongst our young people, those who are reading in the universities, a spirit of discipline and also to provide a recruiting ground so that this might give an opportunity to our young men to enter the armed forces. The NCC has not been a uniform success in all the States. In some States it has done extremely well, and in some others, it has not done as well as in other States. This matter was discussed at great length by the Vice-Chancellors. They have recommended that a stage has come when we can do away with the compulsory character of the NCC. This is the unanimous recommendation of the

Vice-Chancellors. As suggested by several hon. Members, it should be optional and there should be another scheme called National Social Service Scheme. One of the two should be compulsory, so that there is this element of discipline and training. That other scheme could not be formulated this year. So, for the current year NCC will continue to be compulsory. I think my friend Shri Madhok or perhaps some other Members of his party, were present at the time of the discussion. We have taken the decision that instead of making it compulsory for three years, we have made it compulsory for 2 years. In the third year, it is up to the trainee either to join the NCC or not. We thought this was enough to give them the necessary training. Depending upon the evolution of the National Social Service Scheme, the future of the NCC will be decided sometimes towards the end of this year or early next year.

Sir the House has been indulgent...

Shri Nath Pal: You should try to answer at least some of the very many agonizing questions that were asked. What about the HF 24—the frame to be made in India and the engine to be developed in UAR? We understand that that factory has been demolished by Israeli bombing. Then, what about our equipment? Let us not go on flattering ourselves that we did very well. Our army could not do well; we could not do half as well as we could have done at Sialkot or the Ichhogil Canal. We could have done much better if our armour and air protection was better. With that poor equipment, our army did its best. Are you going to depend on that poor inadequate equipment always? You did not answer the many points we raised. We are totally disappointed.

Shri Umanath: What about the Emergency Commissioned Officers?

Shri Swaran Singh: Some of the points are of topical interest and some have been discussed before. But I

am prepared to answer all these points. About the development of HF 24 in collaboration with UAR, this information has been supplied to this House before also. The latest information is that the press report that the factory has been completely destroyed is not correct. There was some bombardment and some aircraft of the UAR were destroyed. But the factory as such was not destroyed. The nature of the collaboration is also not yet quite firm. We had lent them an air frame in which they could try their engine. Depending on the outcome of the trial further negotiations were to take place about the collaboration on a reciprocal basis—they might use our air frame and we might use their engine. At the present stage, nothing more concrete has come out. The trial was such that we cannot come to a firm conclusion, without further investigation, that the first trial was a complete success. There were several snags noticed and they are being investigated.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): For 8 years, you have wasted time and money with the purported object of having a Mach II performance. How many years are we going to wait? What is the HF 24 going to be a substitute for? For the Hunter or for what?

Shri Swaran Singh: The development of HF 24 has taken a fairly large number of years. I would appeal to the House that development of aircraft does take time even in industrially advanced countries. I have got some information which I would like to share with the House. HF-24 was our first effort. It was commenced in the year 1956 from scratch. The first HF-24 aircraft flew in May 1961. The first two aircraft were handed over to the Air Force in May 1963. The first production aircraft was delivered to the Air Force in 1966. Admittedly it has taken a period of about eight years to complete the production of HF-24 Mach I aircraft and deliver them to the Air Force. But this schedule compares favourably with the

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schedule of development of similar aircraft in western countries. Better schedules were given by HAL in the earlier years but it was found that these were based on an inadequate appreciation of the complexities and the volume of effort involved.

Shri Frank Anthony had raised another point about Hunters. The performance by Hunters at the time of the last Pakistani aggression was very good and it is our intention to continue to hold on to them because they had proved very good in operation.

Shri Frank Anthony: On the air force side I had also asked two other questions. Are you short of fighter bombers? Do you have any intention of manufacturing bombers at some time in the future? That I think was a weakness. What is wrong in telling us that?

Shri Swaran Singh: The House is aware of our programme of manufacturing MIGs. They are very good fighter aircraft.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am talking of fighter bomber.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have got some bombers. He mentioned one category about which he said that they are fairly old. It is true that they are old. But we have no manufacturing programme at the present moment of bombers as such. I may be quite candid on that point.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow a few questions. Normally, after the reply of the Minister no questions are put. Shri Nath Pai raised a pertinent point that certain specific points were not replied to.

Shri Nath Pai: Was this a normal reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already replied to your questions.

Shri Ples Mody: You must draw a distinction between reply and just sound.

Shri Nath Pai: You said, Sir, 'hat normally questions are not asked after the Minister's reply. My submission is, do you think, in fairness to the House, that Shri Swaran Singh made a very sincere effort? Was it a normal reply? Did he try to satisfy the many agonising questions that we asked? He is the head of the defence affairs. There was not one reference to the Navy. We have two oceans to look after, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Not one word about the navy was said by him. Does he forget that the combined forces make the Defence Ministry? Till he provoked he had nothing to say about the Air Force. And, Sir, you tell us this has been a normal reply. Indeed, Sir, very strange it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have already mentioned, the hon. Minister has clearly stated in his introductory remarks that information in reply to all the points that were raised here cannot be given, but if certain specific points remain to be replied to or clarification sought I would permit that. That much latitude I will give.

Shri N. Dandekar (Jamnagar): Am I to assume that all matters connected with the navy are top-secret and that he does not want to say anything concerning some of the things I have said?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Let him answer each one of these questions separately. Otherwise, he will make a jumble of it.

Shri Swaran Singh: I must confess that I should have referred to the Navy, on which Shri Dandekar made a very fine speech. I was greatly impressed by the wealth of information that he gave. The operative part of his suggestion was that we should have two navies.

Shri Nath Pai: Two wings.

Shri Swaran Singh: Shri Nath Pal's intervention partially answers it, because he says it is not two navies but two wings; two fleets is another expression. Therefore, what it really means is that whatever is our naval strength, naval craft, it has to be suitably deployed, grouped under appropriate command so that the various tasks that we face on the western and eastern coast and in relation to Andaman islands can be effectively met. It is true that to discharge them effectively there will have to be additions to our navy. We have been making additions from time to time and we have also placed orders for acquiring some other naval crafts. We are conscious of it. It should not be taken as two navies or two fleets, but our total naval crafts being deployed in an effective, appropriate and suitable manner so that the tasks which have been enunciated there are taken care of. This should be our approach and this is precisely our approach. We are developing some facilities on the eastern coast and Andaman and Nicobar islands in order to realise that objective.

A mention was made about the number of aerodromes on the eastern coast. We have already several effective aerodromes on the eastern coast. I will not name them because they are known to most of us. In any need they will be quite effective.

The other question was about emergency commissioned officers. I have little to add to what I have said before. The present scheme is that all of them will have an opportunity to be considered for permanent commissions. Some of them have voluntarily resigned and their number runs into several hundreds. They want to go. Then, the others appear before the Board. Among those who have appeared before the Board, the figure of those who have actually earned permanent commission is quite high, about 40 per cent. I must confess that there will be some percentage of those who do not make the grade and we cannot, in the overall interest of the efficiency

of the services, carry on with them. For others, we will do our best to find other alternative jobs. Several hundreds of them have already been taken into the Border Security Force. Some of them have been taken in the Central Reserve Force. Some of them are likely to be recruited to the several State services, both civil as well as police. This is the present position with regard to emergency commissioned officers.

श्री जीव प्रकाश त्वाणी (मुरादाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया कि हाइड्रोजन बम के हमले से देश की रक्षा कैसे करेंगे। अगर कल चाइना हमला करता है ऐटम बम से या हाइड्रोजन बम से तो उसका जवाब कैसे करेंगे आप ?

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: I have moved some cut motions regarding submarines. We know that even a small country like UAR has a number of submarines. Pakistan has acquired a number of submarines. We want to know whether any steps are being taken to acquire submarines so that our vast coastal frontiers can be adequately defended. Then, I want to know something about NCOs, who are the real backbone of the army. Their service conditions are very poor and because of that there is a lot of discontentment among them. I want some light to be thrown on these two things.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have given this information already to the House that we are taking steps to acquire submarines. We had given this information some months ago and I have nothing to add to the information that has already been given.

It will not be correct to say that there is any discontent among the non-commissioned officers. This is incorrect. We are conscious of their problems.

श्री जीव प्रकाश त्वाणी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, the hydrogen bomb is troubling that hon. Member very much. We discussed the hydrogen bomb and the nuclear programme for about one hour some days ago and I have nothing to add to what I said on that day.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 बन्दे की बहुत के बाद इस तरह का असन्तोषजनक उत्तर आया है। हम लोग लगभग एक हजार करोड़ खर्चा मंजूर करते आ रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस समय मौजूद हैं, मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि बिना एक स्थायी समिति के निर्माण के सुरक्षा के मामले पर ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं हो पायेगा और न हम लोग निर्वन्धन रख पायेंगे। इसीलिये सब विरोधी बलों ने लिख कर भेजा है। 900 करोड़ खर्चा हम इसी तरह मंजूर करेंगे यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी आश्वासन दे दें कि एक स्थायी समिति का गठन किया जायगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question does not arise out of this discussion. This is an independent question that you have taken up.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : इससे सम्बन्ध है। आप चाहे जितने सवाल पूछें कभी असन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं आयेगा। यदि इसका उत्तर आयेगा तो असन्तोष नहीं रहेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to finish with certain questions. It is an independent question.

Shri Umamath: I had raised a question which is causing grave anxiety among the non-Hindi-speaking people. I want to know whether it is a fact that there is a stipulation for promotion from havildar to jamadar that one must pass Hindi in first class. The unity of our armed forces should be there but that is information which has created grave anxiety. I want the hon. Minister to dispel that misapprehension or apprehension, whatever it is.

Shri Swaran Singh: I will ensure that no one is put to a disadvantage on the question of language. I do not know the factual position at the present moment.

Shri Frank Anthony: These Hindi fanatics have invaded the army too.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the ordnance factories, specially the clothing ordnance factories, are suffering because of no-work problem and that either all the work of preparing uniforms etc. which were manufactured by them is handed over to private trade or the Railways and the Posts and Telegraphs Department who were giving these jobs to the ordnance factories have stopped that. What steps are being taken by Government to see that jobs are given to those ordnance factories?

Shri Swaran Singh: The ordnance factories which were doing this clothing work were making clothes for the armed forces only. With the expansion of the number of members of the armed forces, requirements increased. Those requirements are now falling off; therefore, there is less work now. We are trying to supplement this by getting orders from the railways and from several other State units and the like. This is the best that can be done. If there is no work, surely we cannot create work.

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash): The Minister has not stated anything about the much agitated question of retrenchment of sweepers and water-carriers and about increasing the number of Sainik Schools in the country.

Shri Swaran Singh: About Sainik Schools, there were two opinions. Several hon. Members said that we should abolish those which are in existence; others said that their number should be increased. On the whole the Sainik Schools have done well. I remember having given some figures about the number of persons

who were being trained in the Sainik Schools and who were successful in getting commissions. They succeeded in the competition for being selected to the commissioned rank. That percentage is pretty high. From that point of view, they have done very good and useful work. As to whether we can increase it, let us not forget that a good part of the burden of this is borne by the States. I have not received any fresh request from any State. If any State makes a request, I will certainly consider it.

With regard to retrenchment, in answer to a Call Attention notice, we devoted about an hour on this. This was a decision taken on the recommendation of the Army authorities. They came to the conclusion that on account of the improvement of water supply position in several cantonments and in several camps—we have now pipe water; all these arrangements have been made—some of the water carriers had become surplus and it was decided that as there was no work for them we could do away with their services.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): I had made a specific reference to the recent establishment of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and I wanted to have some information about its clandestinely tying up with the Institute of Strategic Studies in London and all sorts of fishy things that are going on. He has maintained a completely studious silence over that. May we know something about it? Why only one M.P. from both the Houses, Mr. Dandekar, has been made a Member of the governing body of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies? Is it because Swatantra Party wants an alignment with the Western block or what?

Shri Swaran Singh: This information, I remember, was given on the floor of the House by the Minister of External Affairs on an earlier occasion and he had clarified the position that there was absolutely no link between the Indian Institute of Defence Studies and the British Institute of

Strategic Studies. There is absolutely no link between the two.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They have joined in conferences and seminars. You say there is no link between the two?

Shri Swaran Singh: There is absolutely no link between the two. Merely because there was a seminar in which persons working here and there participated does not establish a link. The Chairman of this Institute is my colleague, the Home Minister. It is a body which is registered under the Registration of Societies Act. Shri Dandekar is a Member there; there are several other Members also. It will not be correct to say that he has been selected because he belongs to Swatantra Party. That will not be a correct statement.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahla (Anand): Owing to our limited financial resources, we cannot go on increasing our man-power in the army by payment of salaries and allowances. May I know from the Minister whether he proposes to increase the strength of our auxiliary forces? As we have seen lately in the U.A.R.-Israel conflict, the Israeli army was a small one but they had increased their auxiliary forces which were able to meet the combatants. May I know whether our auxiliary force is being increased?

Shri Swaran Singh: This matter has been considered on several occasions. We have got some territorial army units. We have got some reservists also and those who retire after serving for a certain number of years have also a liability as reserves. We have already approved this idea and, depending upon the overall resources, an effort will be made to increase it, if necessary.

16 hrs.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): During the course of the debate, many Members expressed some comments on

[Shri S. Kundu]

defence-based industries. They have said that these are big industrial empires in which the hon. Ministers sit like kings, and there was also the suggestion that it should be separated from the Defence Department and should be put in a different department. What has the Minister got to say on this?

Secondly,...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. He has put one question.

Shri S. Kundu: This is not a very long one, Sir.

Crores of rupees are spent on these defence-based industries. An anxiety was expressed here that some of the less developed States are neglected and political considerations are shown in putting up these industries, which employ a large number of workers. I would like to know why out of four places which were selected for putting up MIG factories, only a very small unit was put up in Koraput. So far as Orissa is concerned, for a long time it has been neglected in putting up any defence-based industry.

Shri Swaran Singh: Defence production is a matter of very great importance and there is a separate Department of Defence Production under the charge of a full-fledged Secretary; my colleague, Mr. Bhagat, looks after the Defence Production Department. The overall supervision must be of the Defence Ministry because they are the principal users of this. Therefore, the Defence Production Department, on account of its importance and volume of work, is now a separate department, but the overall coordination has to be there between the production wing and the user wing; the Defence Ministry being the user wing, it has to be coordinated in an overall manner.

I strongly rebut the suggestion that the location of these production units has been motivated by any political

consideration. It is not correct to say that. If anything, I have heard of a criticism here, which is something quite contrary to what the hon. Member is saying, i.e., why should it have been located at Koraput for the manufacture of engine. (Interruptions). The whole engine is going to be manufactured in Koraput. At any rate, I am not going into a discussion about regional location of industries.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): What has he done about providing family accommodation to the jawans? I suppose, they are the least paid soldiers in the world.

Secondly, we have not been recruiting Muslims in the Indian Army. He has avoided my question which I tabled in the House. What is he doing about that?

Shri Swaran Singh: With regard to the first question, my reply is that we are every year undertaking a programme of constructing married accommodation for jawans.

About the second question, I strongly deny this. It is absolutely incorrect to say that Muslims are not being recruited.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: What is the percentage...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has replied. The hon. Member may please resume his seat.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: His reply is very ambiguous and vague. What is the percentage of accommodation that has been provided to jawans? That is a very straightforward question. If he is honest, he must answer.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Recruitment in Army is not made on a communal basis. He should not put any questions asking how many Christians are there and how many Muslims are there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Venkatesubbaiah.

Shri F. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): In view of the fact that they are giving the greatest importance to defence production, may I know whether the Government are taking any effective steps to ask also the private industry to go in for defence production and if that is so, whether any arrangement has been made.

Secondly I would like to ask whether, without impairing or damaging the efficiency of our defence production or our Defence Department, Government propose to go into the entire working of defence production and suggest various ways and means of increasing defence production.

Shri Swaran Singh: Private industry, where they can supplement the production apparatus, is most welcome, and we are making efforts to make them interested in manufacturing several components of several equipment. They are also participating in the manufacture of some other items. For instance, some hon. Members had criticised us and asked us why we were purchasing trucks for Army requirements from private industry. If there is capacity in the country, whether it be in the private sector or in the public sector, it should be available to meet the defence requirements and that should be the guiding principle and that should be our approach to it.

The working of the production apparatus in several spheres has been the subject-matter of investigation and inquiry, and it is my intention to undertake some investigations into the production of aircraft, and I intend to initiate some action in that respect before long. But I think that if we have an overall examination of the entire production effort in the Ministry, that perhaps is not likely to yield a useful result.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): In view of the fact that the threat from China and Pakistan still persists and we require the services of young people to hold important posts, is it not possible to keep these emergency

commissioned officers in the reserve pool so that at the time of need their services could be utilised?

Shri Swaran Singh: We shall greatly welcome their continuance in the reserve force. We had taken a decision that it should be compulsory, but it was represented by several employing authorities namely the police and some private industries also that if they continued to have this responsibility of compulsory service for a couple of months every year or every two years, then that was likely to impair their utility in their new assignment. So, we have decided to give the option to them. We shall greatly welcome if a large percentage of them exercise their option in favour of continuing on the reserve pool.

श्री सुलजीवास झाबवा (बाराभती) : मुझे एक ही सवाल पूछना है। यह जो फंट पर हमारे जवान तैनात रहते हैं उनकी फॅमिलीज के लिये सरकार की जितनी फिक्र करनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं की जाती है। उनके यममान, दवा भादि दूसरी आवश्यकताओं के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कोई माकूल इंतजाम किया है? अब फंट पर जो हमारे फोजी लड़ते हैं उनकी फॅमिलीज जा पीछे यहां रहती हैं उनकी तरफ उन का ध्यान लगा रहता है और जब उन्हें पता चलता है कि हम तो यहां देश की सुरक्षा के खातिर अपनी जान दे रहे हैं और यहां हमारे परिवार वालों को तरह तरह की दिक्कतें हो रही हैं तो उनमें असन्तोष उत्पन्न होना स्वाभाविक है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उसके लिये क्या इंतजाम किया है?

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with the purport of this question. And we are impressing upon the State Governments and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and also voluntary associations to give special attention to this aspect.

Shri G. S. Dhillon (Taran Taran): A reference was made in this House to the need for imparting part-time

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

military training to the people in the border villages and also supplying them with some arms against any probable infiltration of Pakistani snipers. Is there any proposal under consideration in that behalf?

Shri Swaran Singh: I would welcome that. The initiative in this respect will have to be taken by the State Government because there the civilian population is involved.

श्री मोहन प्रसाद (बांसगाँव) : चीन का सम्बन्ध सिक्किम, भूटान, नेपाल और पाकिस्तान से बढ़ता जा रहा है। उसे भारत की सुरक्षा कब सम्भव है। इसके बारे में तिरक्षा मंत्री क्या सोच रहे हैं? मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके धर्मशाला गोरखपुर का रहने वाला हूँ, इसलिये पूछ रहा हूँ।

Shri Swaran Singh: The whole discussion related to the threat we face from China and Pakistan.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं घाप की परामित्तन से डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ एक स्पेशलिक प्वाइंट के बारे में। मैं इस्टर्न बांडर घाफ दि कंट्री से घाता हूँ, जो कि नेपाल के पास है, जैसे मेरे मित्र ने गोरखपुर का जिक्र किया। यहाँ से लेकर नक्सलवाड़ी तक एक रेन्ज है। इसके बारे में घाप ने कुछ नहीं कहा कि घाप क्या करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, जैसा कि मैंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था। क्या घाप ऐसा ऐम्बोरेन्स हमें दे रहे हैं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not relate to this. Those who are not satisfied with the replies should address communications to the Defence Minister who will satisfy them. I will not allow any more questions.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 4 to 8 and 111 relating to the Ministry of Defence".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,48,27,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND No. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,97,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Navy."

**DEMAND No. 7 DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,02,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Effective—Air Force."

**DEMAND No. 8 DEFENCE SERVICES—
NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,00,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Services, Non-effective."

**DEMAND No. 111—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,68,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Defence Capital Outlay."

16.12 hrs.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants Nos. 1 to 3 and 110 under the control of the Minis-

try of Commerce, for which 7 hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,43,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Ministry of Commerce."

DEMAND No. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,28,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Foreign Trade."

**DEMAND No. 3—OTHER REVENUE EX-
PENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,75,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce."

**DEMAND No. 110—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,37,000 be granted to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

-Shri M. Amarey (Banakantha): I rise to move my cut motions on the Demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry. If the facts which I am about to present were known to the hon. Commerce Minister, he would perhaps himself have put in these cut motions.

The Commerce Ministry is a bureaucrat's empire. It is one of those important Ministries which implement the current socialist dogma of the Congress Party. Anyone in the know could go on and on about the misadventures of this Ministry, but as I have a limited time at my disposal, I shall confine myself to the working of the STC, the Textile Commissioner's office, the Forward Markets Commission and the proposed Textile Corporation.

The STC is a Congress baby. It seeks to implement Congress socialism, that is, statism. It has monopolised various import and export agencies. The approach of STC towards business is most unbusiness-like and in whatever field it has entered, it has made a mess of things. The whole history of STC can be summed up as a big essay in how not to do things. Its failures on the export and import front are window-dressed in its books by the huge commissions it earns on sales of products of companies over which it has no right to earn commissions, and the monopolies it enjoys.

On the export front, its unbusiness like approach has frittered away many opportunities for earning foreign exchange. The STC and MMTC have miserably failed in promoting exports of manganese ore. The MMTC enjoys monopoly over all exports of manganese ore. India was

a premier exporter of this ore, but since the MMTC monopolised this line, export of this commodity declined from 12.80 lakh tons to 11.20 lakh tons in 1966. This fact has to be seen against the background of the rising trend in export of manganese ore in all the other manganese-producing countries. The Viet Nam war has created a certain demand for manganese ore which the MMTC has failed to exploit. Ferro-manganese exports have declined from about 55,000 tonnes in 1965 to about 25,000 tonnes in 1966, this in a period when there was a rising demand for the ore.

It has been stated recently by the hon. Minister for Commerce that the MMTC has made a loss of Rs. 1.20 crores on exports of manganese ore, hauxite, and iron ore. A flourishing export trade has been snatched away from private hands and the natural advantage which the country enjoyed has been converted into an unnatural loss. Companies which used to export these items on an average used to make a handsome profit of about Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 crores, but socialism has converted this large profit into loss of Rs. 1.20 crores. Income-tax revenue has suffered, the country has lost valuable foreign exchange at the inept hands of STC and MMTC.

16.17 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DRILLON in the Chair]

Salt exports have been monopolised by the STC. Exports are stagnant at 3.50 lakh tons. The salt industry is groaning with accumulated stocks of 28 lakh tons, but the STC has not been able to provide for exports of larger quantities. Early in 1966, the STC entered into a contract to supply salt to Uganda. Failing to export from India, it bought from Aden to fulfil this contract when there were large stocks available in the country. I can assure you that if left to private hands, the exports in this item can be easily tripled in no time.

The STC has virtually taken over the export of art silk fabrics but it

has not been able to put through any business, and a flourishing export market in this business to the tune of Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 lakhs per month by the private trades finished and gone for good.

The Government has repeatedly claimed that centralised agencies like the STC are best suited for promoting trade with Communist countries, but the STC has failed miserably in promotion of even this trade. The inefficiency, unbusinesslike attitude and inordinate delays have helped STC in creating a bad name for the country even in the Communist nations. My own experience as a large exporter of Indian products confirms this fact. Anything that King Midas touched turned into gold. Anything that STC has touched has turned into dust.

Let me assure you and this House that the parrot cries for nationalisation of export business through the State bureaucracy will only lead to a complete breakdown of our exports, as members of the bureaucratic set up can only play at being merchants, they can never deliver the goods. I shudder to think of the fate of the country if the entire export business is handed over to these filing clerks who parade as merchant princes.

On the import side, STC creates problems for local manufactures by inept handling of imports or by dumping finished goods in the market. STC took over imports of sulphur last year. The House knows how it recklessly allowed itself to be trapped into a bogus contract with a petty American importer of ladies shoes who had not even a telephone to his name. To cover up this failure and consequent loss of L.C. Commission, STC officials ran to the USA only to return some time later, after having regaled themselves in American hotels with the taxpayers' money. To cover up this muddle, these amateurs entered into an equally bogus contract with a Mexican firm. The Lok Sabha was told that sulphur

purchased under the second contract will be arriving soon. This appears to have been a deliberate mis-statement, as the second contract has reportedly misfired like the earlier one, and no sulphur has arrived in the country. The sulphur scandal has produced a stink worse than the smell of socialised sulphur calling for a searching public enquiry. The STC is also responsible for the impending crisis in the phosphatic fertiliser industry. The industry's requirements are about 14 lakhs tons. The STC monopolised the imports of rock sulphate, but it has not been able to arrange the import of even half of this quantity. The hon. Shri Jagjivan Ram is not here at present, but he will be interested to learn that his brother Minister's socialistic lassitude is going to cost the country a lot, because the foodgrain production is going to suffer due to lack of timely imports of rock sulphate, the basic material for the phosphatic fertiliser industry, which is now on the verge of collapse. The cheapest rock sulphate in the world is being offered by Israel, but a socialist agency like the STC cannot dare to hurt the foreign policy of the 14th Arab State by importing this material from Israel.

Powerlooms and handlooms are closing down, because, after monopolising the art silk yarn imports, the STC has not bothered to import during 1966-67 an ounce of yarn. This is because it has failed in exporting art silk fabrics which business again the STC has monopolised. There are reports that the STC has arranged for some imports of art silk yarn recently where it is paying the Japanese suppliers much higher than the normal international price. Socialism and STC thus cannot even bargain despite these monopolies. As far as this deal is concerned, I suspect some hankey-pankey business between the STC officers and its suppliers, and I recommend to the hon. Minister of Commerce that he better look into it.

[Shri M. Amersey]

Caustic soda and soda ash production in the country is ample to meet the country's requirements, the industry cannot dispose of its goods today and yet the STC has imported heavy quantities of these commodities, and dumped them into the market. The country is being sought to be duped by a consolation that this deal was financed by rupee payment agreements. Let this House understand very clearly that against all rupee payment imports, we have to export commodities which can and do earn foreign exchange elsewhere. Taking over businesses from private hands and handing them over to the State, has meant only one thing, the country has lost by way of foreign exchange, and income tax revenue. The only new thing that has happened is the birth, as Mijolan Djilas has called it, of a new class. "If this is socialism, God help the country from it".

What is this new class? These are the new Nawabs, (Interruption)—Mr. Commerce Minister, I would appreciate if you listen,—the new Rajas and Maharajas who have far greater privileges and by opportunities of practising corruption, far bigger jagirs and privy purses. This new class comprise the Ministers and members of the bureaucracy.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I thought you were speaking of businessmen.

Shri M. Amersey: They rule the country; their sovereignty is impeachable. Their extractions are far more cruel and exacting than the worst of the Moghuls.

This House has at various times been deeply concerned about monopolies. I also share this concern. These monopolies are created by the permit-licence, quota raj of the Congress Government and the statism defined by the Congress party as socialism. A monopoly, whether it be in the private hands of a Mr. Birla or in the public hands of the hon. Mr.

Dinesh Singh, is equally dangerous. It is only free enterprise and a competitive society which can do away with the evils of monopoly. Socialism does not serve the people. It serves the new class. Congress socialism has ruined the country and brought it to the brink of disaster.

Coming now to the Textile Commissioner's office, we find that this great office has managed to convert a healthy textile industry into a sick one. For 25 years it has sought to implement a British-oriented cotton control and failed miserably in implementing it. They have had supposedly intelligent and able officers to man this office. A cursory glance at the list will show this. Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Mr. Nanjappa, Mr. Natu, Mr. D. S. Joshi, the present Cabinet Secretary and the worthy Mr. Doraiswamy, who is the present Commissioner have been at the helm of affairs of this office. They have all failed. We can only assume that there is something basically wrong in cotton control, which made failures of these great pillars of the bureaucracy. After a trial of 25 years, cotton control certainly demands fresh thinking. Like the Great Mr. Kidwai, I only hope the new Minister has a mind of his own and can remove this repugnant control which has only brought misery to the cultivators, the industry and the merchants. The present great luminary who heads this office constituted a cotton advisory board consisting of agriculturists, industrialists and merchants.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member should not read out his speech.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He is not reading his speech; he is only referring to his notes.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): It is his maiden speech. Maiden speeches can be read.

Mr. Chairman: We are going against the rules. I saw some other members also completely reading but their prepared speeches.

श्री जयु लिवये : (मुनेर) : माननीय सदस्य को अपने नोट देख कर भाषण देने का पूरा अधिकार है और फिर यह उनका पहला भाषण है ।

Mr. Chairman: He can make reference to his notes, but not completely read out his speech.

श्री जयु लिवये : वह पढ़ नहीं रहे हैं । वह अपने नोट देख कर भाषण कर रहे हैं । आप बाड़ी सहिष्णुता दिखाइये ।

Mr. Chairman: I do not mind if it is the first time. But this should be the first and last time. He may carry on.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: The book also says that a member should not be interrupted during his maiden speech.

श्री जयु लिवये : लेकिन ये सभ्यता नहीं जानते हैं ।

Sfiri M. Amersey: The Cotton Control Board had unanimously recommended decontrol. The East India Cotton Association has demanded decontrol. The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended decontrol of cotton. The Indian Central Committee has recommended decontrol. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has recommended decontrol. All Gujarat MPs, irrespective of their party affiliations have demanded decontrol of cotton. The All India Cotton Conference has demanded decontrol of cotton. Yet, I understand that the great Mr. Textile Commissioner, in his wisdom, is recommending to overrule all these bodies and ask for continuance of cotton control. Obviously he has a vested interest in control and it is this one single fact which does not allow cotton to be decontrolled. If the judgment of the great Mr. Textile Commissioner is sound as compared to the joint deliberations of the people representing all facts of the cotton trade, including agriculturists, merchants, industry and even labour, then his job is obviously too small for him. May be he ought to take over

the Commerce Ministry. If on the other hand ignorance and vested interests are responsible for his rejecting these expert advices, then the great Mr. Textile Commissioner, along with his office should disappear. The President of India, inaugurating the Parliament's session, defined his Government's policy to go away with unnecessary controls, but all this is to be of no avail. Parading socialist slogans, the present regime, aided and abetted by the vested interests of a miserable bureaucracy, are coming in the way of a most sensible approach.

We are given to understand that controlled varieties of cloth will go up if cotton ceilings are removed. The poor will suffer by paying higher prices for cloth. I contest the right of this Government to speak on behalf of the consumer. The Railway Budget adds Rs. 38 crores to prices. The Finance Bill adds crores and crores to prices. The socialist policies of this Government add more crores to the prices. Sugar prices have increased by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per kilogram in the last one month. All foodgrain prices have increased tremendously in the last 2-1/2 to 3 months. If you are worried so much about the rise in the controlled varieties of cloth, create a buffer-stock of cloth which is available today lying unsold in the mills. About 1,00,000 bales are lying unsold. You can offer this when the prices go up, which they are not going to. But for the sake of price rise you should not control 96 per cent of cotton when only 23 per cent of the end product is controlled. A rise of Rs. 100 per candy in the price of cotton leads to an increase in the cost of cloth per metre by only four paise. In India the average consumption of cloth per annum per person is about 15 metres. Thus a rise of Rs. 100 per candy in the price of cotton would add to the cost of cloth per person by only 60 paise a year and for a family of five it would come to Rs. 3 per year. According to K. K. Shah Committee's Report every five per cent increase

[Shri M. Amersey]

in the cost of cloth would increase the cost of living by half per cent. This is indeed negligible as compared to the increase in the cost of living brought about by the increase in the prices of other articles of consumption. I would like to warn the Government, through you, Sir, and the House, that unless immediate steps are taken for de-controlling of cotton, that is, removal of ceiling prices whilst maintaining healthy support prices for the benefit of the farmers, the cotton textile industry, whose sick units are bravely being sought to be taken over by the Commerce Minister, will collapse. I would like here, in fairness to the hon. Minister of Commerce, state that he has always given us a patient hearing.

Shri Banga: He is smiling also.

Shri M. Amersey: He normally disarms us by smiling.

Turning now, Sir, to the proposal of setting up a Textile Corporation to administer the sick units in the industry...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Hospital.

Shri M. Amersey: I agree—hospital. The guide lines for setting up such a corporation should be a proper understanding of the reasons why these units have become sick and the experience already gathered in the State administration of textile units. I may say that growing corporate taxation, heavy excise duties, high cost of replacement of machinery, ever increasing labour charges and raw material shortages are the main causes why the textile industry is finding itself in a difficult position. The natural method, which would ultimately benefit the consumer and the industry, would be to go to the root cause and eliminate these hardships and re-vitalise the textile industry. Instead of doing that, the Government talks of crazy economic policies and wants to put further burden on the people by the bogey of nationalisation. Various State Governments have taken over ad-

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is for the first time that I am seeing a thing of this kind. The hon. Member has got a manuscript before him (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Reference has been made to it and it was said that this is his maiden speech. At the request of his own colleagues I have allowed him.

Shri M. Amersey: Various State Governments have the experience of administration of the State textile units.

Mr. Chairman: This 'reading' and 'maiden speech' do not go together. Because all of you want it I have allowed it; otherwise, it is completely against the rules, against the conventions. This privilege of 'maiden speech' should not go so far that the hon. Member may completely read the whole speech from prepared notes. Because once I have allowed him that should not be treated as a precedent.

Shri M. Amersey: Various State Governments have taken over the administration of sick textile units and made them far more sick than they were ever before. A glaring example was the India United Mills of Bombay. Its latest balance sheet shows a monthly loss of Rs. 15 lakhs and the Maharashtra Government has put in an additional burden on the people of Rs. 3-1/2 crores for the administration of these sick units. Efforts to revitalise these dying babies will only put a greater burden on the healthy units and the people at large. With the record of the public sector in mishandling trade and industry, there is a very strong case for the private sector to take over the entire public sector which is sick. Amateurs under our parliamentary system may be given a chance, term after term to mishandle the affairs of the nation but in industry all over the world liquidation is the only method of doing away with such sickness. The hon. Shri Dinesh Singh will find out...

Mr. Chairman: How many pages are left?

Shri M. Amersey: I will take another two or three minutes.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken 20 minutes. He has to speed up.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Is it the way to ask a new Member how many pages are still left? It is a grave misconduct on the part of the Chair.

Mr. Chairman: I have already allowed him to read his speech. I wanted him to conclude his speech.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: But why should you ask him how many pages are left? . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: What else should I ask him?

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Is it in order for an hon. Member to say that it is misconduct on the part of the Chairman to ask a member who is speaking as to how many pages remain unread?

Shri Pileo Mody: He is unnecessarily wasting the time of the House with silly objections.

Mr. Chairman: It was not very proper on the part of the hon. Member to have used those words. But I do not think that I am so sensitive even though he used the term 'misconduct'. If I had asked the Member as to how much more time he will take, probably he would have answered that he had 5 or 10 pages more to read. So, instead, I asked him how many pages remain unread. There is no question of any misconduct. It is rather undesirable on the part of my hon. friend, who is also a personal friend of mine, to use such an expression.

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Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: It is not worthy of a Chairman to ask such a question.

Mr. Chairman: You have already reduced the Chair to an attitude of thick-skinness. I am not going to depart from whatever is being already established. But it is very unfair. Please do not repeat such remarks in future. Now, the hon. Member should conclude his speech soon.

Shri M. Amersey: The hon. Shri Dinesh Singh will find out at the country's cost if he insists on the idea of this crazy corporation that his capital of Rs. 15 crores will be wiped out during the operation of a single year. Scrap these sick units and give a chance to the more efficient to function in a healthy manner and you will find that the consumers and the country at large will not suffer but, on the other hand, will benefit. The experience the people have of the working of this Ministry is so poor, that the general public has no faith in this Ministry being able to handle large commercial or industrial projects. The Maharashtra Government recently has started a move for reduction of wages in the mills that it runs. This sort of differential treatment between the public and the private sector is shameful.

Looking at all this it can be concluded that the Corporation that is being set up is to be a charitable institution—a pinjrapole to run un-economic units at the cost of our people.

Coming now to the Forward Markets Commission, a few days ago the hon. Minister made a statement that there are hardly any forward markets in the country; only transferable specific delivery contracts are being permitted to be traded. Where and what then is the need for this body? It is again the strong vested interests of the bureaucracy that goes on for continuance of such bodies. The Forward Markets Commission maintains an Enforcement Branch. This

[Shri M. Amersay]

branch using the monstrous powers given to the Commission raids business houses. Its purpose in doing so is not to secure conviction or to bring the offenders to book but only to secure bribes. I recommend to the Minister of Commerce to look into the figures of raids carried out and he will appreciate the logic of my statement. Scrap this body. It is an uneconomic waste of public funds to maintain such cesspools of corruption.

When the various bodies, such as the STC, the MMTC, the Forward Markets Commission and the proposed Textiles Corporation were formed, a theory was advanced that these were for the benefit of the nation. Experience has proved to the contrary. I want to remind the hon. Minister of Commerce as well as the hon. Members of this House that these various corporations are to be used for the benefit of the country; this country is not to be used for the benefit of these corporations.

In closing I would like to say that the problems of this Ministry are man-made; therefore, they can be solved by goodwill and a better economic understanding of policies.

Shri S. E. Damani (Sholapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the responsibility of the Commerce Ministry is very great. The Ministry has to look after the textiles industry, which is spread over in every corner of the country and which is earning foreign exchange by making exports to a great extent. The tea industry, the rubber industry and all these industries which are very important for export and local consumption are under the Commerce Ministry. Then, it looks after trade—regularisation and development of trade—as also to see that our exports increase. To make all efforts to increase our exports and to reduce our imports is also under this Ministry. It has also to maintain commercial relations with other friendly foreign countries. So, the

responsibility of the Ministry is quite big and I am happy that the Ministry has done quite well in view of the difficult position through which the country has been passing for the last three or four years—failure of crops, attack by Pakistan and China, rising prices etc. In spite of all these things production has been maintained and the Ministry has done quite well.

Having said so, I would like to say something about the textile industry. On the floor or this House questions are very often asked about the textile industry. Many Members have shown their concern about the present condition of the industry. It is one of the major industries of the country. Directly or indirectly it is giving employment to 20 million people.

Shri Banga: 20 million or 2 million?

Shri S. E. Damani: 20 million people, that is, directly or indirectly—powerlooms, handlooms—taking all these. 30 per cent of industrial labour is being employed in the textile industry. But the industry is passing through difficult times. It is passing through a crisis and it is time that the Minister should see to the condition of the textile industry.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India carried out a survey of 275 textile mills of the country representing 75 per cent of the total installed capacity of the industry. What is their review? First I take profits. Before taxation, after providing for depreciation, in 1964, it was Rs. 89.4 crores, in 1965, it has come down to only Rs. 2.86 crores and in 1966, it shows a loss of Rs. 5 crores. From Rs. 80 crores profit, it has come down to a loss of Rs. 5 crores. Then, after taxation, in 1964, it was Rs. 18.6 crores; in 1965, it was a loss and in 1966, there are heavy losses.

How much is the textile industry making profit on sale? In 1964, the percentage of profit on sale was 4.3; in 1965 it was only 0.45 and in 1966, it was a loss. The excise duty, in 1950-51, was Rs. 9 crores and this year it has gone to Rs. 110 crores. Now, in regard to production, in 1950-51, it was 4076 million metres and in 1966 it was 4239 million metres, that is, a small increase whereas excise duty had increased by 11 times.

The main reason for the difficult condition of the industry is the supply of cotton. In the last 10 years, Government has allowed expansion in the industry. 10 years back, the total number of spindles installed in the country was 10 million and now the number has increased to 18 million, that is, an increase of 80 per cent whereas the production of cotton has increased by a few lakh bales only. In the Third Five Year Plan, we estimated that cotton production would go up to 70 lakhs bales and the expansion was allowed on that basis but the production of cotton has remained at the level of about 55 lakh bales. As such, the prices of cotton have arisen. It is difficult for the textile mills to pay such high prices of cotton and that is why they have come into difficulties. That is the main reason. Therefore, my suggestion is that it is very important that the production of cotton should be increased and without increase in the production of cotton, the problem of the textile industry cannot be solved. The Textile Commissioner is looking after only the distribution of cotton, but there is nobody to look after the production of cotton.

One thing more. Our per acre production is 180 pounds whereas in the USA and the UAR, it is 530 pounds. Our farmers are also correct; because the cost of production is higher, they demand high prices; this is because their production is lower. Therefore, all efforts should be made to increase our per acre production. The problem will not be solved by increasing the acreage. Our per acre production is

just one-third compared to that in USA and UAR. There is ample scope to increase the per acre production. Experiments have been carried out in this direction by the Federation and the others and they have proved very successful; the per acre production has gone up. Therefore, it is very necessary that the per acre production is increased. In this connection I want to suggest that the hon. Minister may invite the cotton growers, the industry, the Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers of the cotton-growing areas and the Agriculture Minister at the Centre, and all of them may sit together and make a plan as to what price will be suitable to industry and what price will be suitable to farmers and then come to a conclusion. Nowadays, there is always a dispute among the cotton growers, the farmers, the Textile Commissioner, the consumers and the industry. This should be solved. The farmers should be given adequate fertilisers and adequate hybrid seeds, so that they can increase the production. If our per acre production goes up, the cost of production to the farmers will also go down and they will not mind selling at a little less price. This is a very important subject and only this can solve the problem of the industry, which is a major industry.

Secondly, we are importing about 7 lakh bales per year from other countries and we are spending Rs. 50 crores on that. Experiments for growing long staple cotton are being made and have been found successful in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Cotton upto more than one-inch staple has been grown, not in a small quantity, but in a big quantity, one lakh bales and a little more than that. That is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the industry and we have to import cotton. Therefore, those farmers who are growing long-staple cotton, which we are importing, should be encouraged; some increase in price may be given to them.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): We must increase the production of long staple cotton?

Shri S. R. Damani: Yes, so that we can stop the import and become self-sufficient. Without self-sufficiency, we cannot stand. That is very necessary. This is the crux of the problem of the industry. I have expressed my views and I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter very seriously. Two mills in Bombay have closed down, eight mills in the South, in Madras, have closed down, and 40 to 60 mills are on the verge of closure. This should be taken into account. The present condition should not be allowed to be continued.

Having said about the textile industry, I would like to say something about the State Trading Corporation. The STC came into existence some ten years ago, and in ten years, it has expanded to a great extent. In the first year, the business was Rs. 9.19 crores and the profit earned after meeting the expenses was Rs. 64 lakhs. Last year, the business had reached a figure of almost Rs. 100 crores, but the profit earned was only Rs. 4.24 crores; in other words, the profits had not gone up according to the ratio in the first year.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Being a socialistic organisation it cannot make money.

Shri S. R. Damani: That is not the consideration, because there are certain other things. The main thing which I would like to point out is that they are handling export. According to the latest figures, about exports, the STC has handled about Rs. 13.2 crores worth of their exports. After having an experience of ten years, the STC has been able to handle only about Rs. 13 crores of exports. Out of this, Rs. 2 crores would be the worth of agricultural production exports, that is, of agricultural items which are in short supply in our country as also outside. So, the actual figure of export would come to only about Rs. 11 crores. If we compare it with the total export of the country which is about Rs. 800 crores, the percentage

handled by the STC is only 1.5. After ten years' experience, with all the facilities that the STC has, it has been able to handle only 1.5 per cent of the total exports. Therefore, I would suggest that the STC should make all efforts to increase our exports. There are some industries which are at present in difficulty and they cannot sell their products. For instance, some of the engineering industries are closing down. The quality of the goods produced by the engineering industries in the private and public sector is very high and these goods could be sold and could be exported. So, I would suggest that efforts should be made to export our engineering goods and other materials which we are manufacturing here and which are in surplus here.

So far as imports are concerned, the STC has handled imports of the order of Rs. 80 crores during the last year. These items were mostly meant for the consumption of industry; they were either raw materials or plant and machinery. Side by side, however, we see that some of the items which have been imported are already surplus in the country. I do not see why there was any necessity to import such items as were surplus in the country.

An hon. Member: For instance?

Shri S. R. Damani: For instance, caustic soda is one such item. When the report of the STC comes up for discussion, I could mention several other items of that type. Therefore, the STC should be very careful; and the hon. Minister should be very careful in controlling the working of the STC. If we go through the profit and loss account and the balance-sheet, we do not find any figures in regard to the amount paid for the purchase of the item for export and the amount realised out of the export, or in regard to the amount we paid for the imports and the amount realised after the sale of those items. Only a block figure of revenue is shown. I would submit that a break-up of

these figures should be given so that we may have an idea of the profit or loss in imports and exports and we can thereby appreciate the working of the SIC. This is a very important suggestion that I would like to make, because these figures are very essential.

17 hrs.

At present, we are more interested in exports. Demand is very slack. Therefore, such institutions can help in increasing our exports. I think the Minister should look into this matter.

Some complaints have appeared in the papers about the MMTC. It has been said that consumers are forced to purchase copper from them at Rs. 12,200 per tonne when the landed cost is Rs. 9,000 per tonne only. The point is that they want to pass on to the consumer and ultimately to the industry, the charges incurred in getting the licence and so on. I do not know how far this is correct. If such things happen, they should be put a stop to by the Ministry. I know the hon. Minister is very strict in these matters and I hope that he will look into the matters I have referred to and take necessary action. With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री राज गोपाल सासनाले (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। इस समय सदन में कोरम नहीं है। यहां की कार्टार्ड कैसे चल सकती है ?

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

श्री बीबन्ध गोखले (चण्डोगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, इस समय वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि किसी भी देश की समृद्धि उस के वाणिज्य और व्यापार की स्थिति के ऊपर निर्भर होती है। मैं कुछ वर्षों के लिये भारत के पुराने इतिहास की ओर आप को ले जाना चाहता हूँ। आज से केवल तीन

या साढ़े तीन सौ साल पहले जब भारत सोने की चिड़िया कहलाता था, उस का मुख्य कारण यह था कि भारत की अधिक व्यवस्था मुदुड़ थी, भारत एक समृद्धिवाली देश था। दुनिया के सब देशों के व्यापारी भारत के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर यहां की समृद्धि में शामिल हों कर अपनी समृद्धि बढ़ाना चाहते थे। आप को याद होगा कि कोलम्बस ने अमरीका की खोज इसी कारण की थी कि वह एक छोटे से मार्ग से, अमरीका से भारत पहुंचना चाहता था। उन से पहले भारतवर्ष से जाने वाला या भारतवर्ष में आने वाला माल ऊंटों और दूसरे साधनों के जगिये आया करता था। लेकिन जिस समय विदेशों में यह भावना पैदा हुई कि किनी प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान छोटे मार्ग से पहुंचा जाये तभी अमरीका की खोज हुई थी। आप को यह भी स्मरण होगा कि वास्को डि गामा जब भारत के कालीकट के इलाके में आया और जिन समय कालीकट के राजा के साथ उन की व्यापारिक सन्धि पूरी हुई गई तथा यह समाचार जब उस ने लिस्बन शहर को भेजा तब, इतिहासकार यह लिखता है, लिस्बन शहर में इतनी खुशी मनाई गई, वहां इन प्रकार का उत्सव मनाया गया कि सारे लिस्बन शहर में नालियों में गन्दे पानी के बजाय शराब बहने लगी थी। इतना उत्साह और उत्सव मनाया गया था जब भारत के साथ उन के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़े गये थे।

लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि व्यवस्था इस के बिल्कुल विपरीत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि दो सौ वर्ष तक भारत में अंग्रेजी राज्य रहा और अंग्रेजों के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि "वे कम शिखर बिच ए बीलेस एव्ज काउन्स देवसेल्स इन वावर यानी तराजू से कर आये लेकिन उस व्यापार के सहारे यहाँ इतने बड़े साम्राज्य का निर्माण कर लिया। साम्राज्य निर्माण करने के लिये उन के दिमाग में एक चीज आई और वह यह कि भारत की अपने

[श्री श्रीधर गोयल]

उद्योग धंधों में, अपने व्यापार में, अपने वाणिज्य में संसार में जो इतनी प्रतिष्ठा है उस का लाभ उठाना चाहिये। उस समय जो यहाँ के कारीगर थे वह आला में आला माल तैयार करते थे और इसके बारे में तिहासकार लिखता है कि दरन्द के सारे लड़के लड़कियाँ हिन्दुस्तान का बना हुआ कपड़ा पहनना पसन्द करते थे। भारत की इन उन्नति के कारण अंग्रेजों ने यह विचार किया कि भारत के उद्योग धंधों को और उसके वाणिज्य का समर्थन करना है। दोस्रो वर्षों तक उन्होंने इस प्रकार की नीति का मसालन किया और भारत को इन दिशात में ला छाड़ा कि यहाँ का जो कच्चा माल है वह विदेशों में जा कर कनिष्ठ गुडम के काम में प्रयोग हो कर हिन्दुस्तान में और इस प्रकार के दूसरे विदेशों में मँडियाँ नलाय करे।

मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय ने आज यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इतना होते हुए भी जिस समय भारतयुद्ध स्वतन्त्र हुआ उस समय हमारे पास 1500 करोड़ रुपया स्ट्रलिंग बैलेंस में था फारेन एक्स्चेंज में था। हम ने किम ढंग में पिछले 15-20 वर्षों में उस का उपयोग किया है, मैं समझता हूँ यह खोज और ज्ञान का विषय है। हम की खोज कगई जानी चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि कैप यह हुआ। आज मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ जो माध्याम व्यापार बढ़ि है उस का भी इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयोग नहीं किया गया। बल्कि गन्त ढंग में योजनायें बनीं, गन्त व्यापारिक ढि में और गन्त बीजों में उस का व्यय किया गया। भारत में करीब 104 ऐसी बड़ी कंपनसे हैं जिन्होंने विदेशी मुद्रा का लाभ उठाया है। उन्होंने हर प्रकार में राजनीतिकों के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों का लाभ उठाया है और आज तक इस विदेशी मुद्रा का उपयोग किया है, उपयोग किया है। आज इस बात की स्वी करने की जरूरत है। आज इन सारे हासिल का मुताला

काली की जरूरत है जब हम देखते हैं कि एक यूनिट पर कितना फारेन एक्स्चेंज लगा और उस ने बदले में कितना फारेन एक्स्चेंज हमें दिया है।

हमारा जो एक्स्पेंस का पैटर्न है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि कर्वांटीवाइज है और रोजनवाइज है। आज मैं चाहता कि इस बात की जांच की जाये कि एक एक इन्स्ट्रुमेंट के ऊपर, एक एक यूनिट के ऊपर हम ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की है उस के बदले में उन्होंने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा हमें कमा कर दी है। मैं कई उदाहरण सामने रख सकता हूँ। आप ऊपर पंखों को ले लें दूसरी चीजों को ले लें, देखें कि हम ने जो इतना उन पर खर्च किया है उस के बदले में उस यूनिट ने हमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा कर दी है। आज इस बात का हिसाब लगाने की जरूरत है, इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाने की जरूरत है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय ने यह आशा रख कि वह इस बात की गारन्टी देंगे कि इन सारे यनिट्स ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का उपयोग किया है, अगर आज तक उन्होंने इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमा कर नहीं दी है, तो कम से कम हमले इस मामलों में इस प्रकार का हर एक यनिट कम से कम इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा तो कमा कर देगा, कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा का उन ने उपयोग किया है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के विभिन्न तहसीलों और हमारे विदेशी मुद्राबाजों में तैनात कायशील सैक्रेटरीज की तरफ बिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज उन में न तो बौध्दा और बुलती बासाकी है और न खबब से कायबा उठाने की वृत्ति है। वे यहाँ पर और विदेशों में एक इटिन के तीर पर अपना काम करते हैं। वे न तो

व्यापारियों के किसी प्रकार के सहयोगी या भवधार हैं और न उन के पास इन बातों का अप-टु-डेट ज्ञान है कि दूसरे देशों में क्या नियम और कायदे हैं, उन की क्या आवश्यकता है और वे किसी तरह समय का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ बड़े बड़े बिज़िनेस कान-कलूड कर सकते हैं, व्यापारिक संघियां और सीदे कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की बुद्धि या योग्यता का परिचय उन्होंने आज तक नहीं दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस बात की स्टडी करने की जरूरत है कि अगर किसी देश में कोई भाषण कार्डिसस शयबा आर्थिक या राजनीतिक संकट के कारण कोई उथल-पुथल होती है, तो ऐसे मौके पर हमारा क्या कर्तव्य है और हम उस परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ किस तरह व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि हम पालियामेंट के मंत्रियों के द्वारा इस प्रकार की स्टडी करा सकते हैं। जो व्यापारिक बिशेषज्ञ हैं, हम उन को इस के साथ जोड़ सकते हैं। आज यह स्टडी करने की जरूरत है कि हम किस प्रकार के आर्थिक संकट से किस तरीके से लाभ उठा सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे विभिन्न प्रतावासों में जो हमारे वाणिज्य सचिव काम कर रहे हैं, उन में एक आक्रमण-कारी बुलि, एक एग्जिक्टिव एटीच्यूड, होना चाहिये कि वे समय और परिस्थिति का लाभ उठा कर दूसरे देशों के साथ अपने व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध जोड़ सकें।

मैं घाप के सामने इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ। हम जानते हैं कि इसराईल दुनिया के कई देशों को—रूस, ईस्ट जर्मनी, हंगरी, पोलैंड और यूगोस्लाविया आदि को—नीबू, चकोला, संतरा और मीसमी आदि साइट्रस फ्रूट बुझिया करता आ रहा है। पिछले दिनों इसराईल और अरब देशों का जो बूड हुआ, उस में हम ने अरब देशों का साथ दिया, लेकिन क्या हम ने दस बरत

पर विचार किया कि अरब देशों की क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं और क्या हम ने उनकी पूर्ति करने की कोशिश की? क्या हमने इस बात की व्यवस्था की कि इसराईल जिन देशों को वे चीजें भेजा करता था, इस समय का लाभ उठा कर भारत उन देशों को इन चीजों का निर्यात करे और उन मार्केट को कैचर करने की कोशिश करे?

लेकिन हम अड़े हुए हैं पुरानी चीजों पर। पिछले बषाम साठ सालों से जो चीजें हम निर्यात करते आए हैं, हम उन के बकर से बाहर नहीं निकलना चाहते, चाहे उस में हमें घाटा हो या नफ़ा हो। पिछले कई सालों के आंकड़ें इस बात की पूरे तौर पर सिद्ध करते हैं कि ट्रेडीशनल आइटम्स में हमें पूरा लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए चीनी के निर्यात में हम 12 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान उठाते हैं और देशवासियों को महंगे दामों पर चीनी सप्लाई करते हैं, क्योंकि विदेशों का भेजा जाने वाली चीनी को हमें सन्निबाइज करना पड़ता है, कम दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है। चूकि हमारी चीनी उन मार्केट्स में इन्टरनेशनल प्राइस, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य, पर नहीं बिक सकती है, इस लिए हम उस को सन्निबाइज करते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमें किसी हकीम ने बताया है कि हम अरब विदेशों में चीनी का निर्यात करें, जिस से हमारे देशवासी तो धूखों में और विदेशी हमारी चीजों पर पले। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाय।

17.17 hrs.

[Mr. SHARMA in the Chair]

आज के समय एक साल पहले हमारी सरकार ने एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया—उस ने रुपये का अकमूल्यन किया, डीवैल्यूएशन किया। मैं निर्णय करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने पिछले कई सचिव्य संसाल पर हुई

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

बीजेट को पूरी तरह से पढ़ा है। उस समय हमारे मूलपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्री ने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि रुपये का अवमूल्यन नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद 8 जून को सरकार ने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर दिया और उस समय इस कदम के समर्थन में दलील और तर्क यह दिया गया कि जो दस बारह ट्रेडिशनल आइटम्स हम बाप-बादा के जमाने से बिदेसों को भेजते आए हैं उन के निर्यात में हमें लाभ पहुँचेगा और हम दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में उन के काम्पै-टोशन और प्रतियोगिता में संसार की मंडियों में खड़े रह सकेंगे। लेकिन वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो रिपोर्ट पेश की गई है, उस में ये धाकड़े दिये गए हैं कि अवमूल्यन से पहले के पांच महीनों में हमारे निर्यात में 3 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन अवमूल्यन के बाद से ले कर वर्ष के अन्त तक को अर्थात् में हमारे निर्यात में 15 प्रतिशत कमी हुई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अर्थ-शास्त्रियों और इकॉनॉमिक एक्सपर्ट्स ने आखिर क्या अन्दाजा लगाया था। क्या वे अब यह स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उन्होंने रुपये का अवमूल्यन कर के बड़ी भारी गलती की है? उन्होंने अवमूल्यन से यह आशा और अपेक्षा की थी कि इस से हमारे निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में दूसरे देशों की प्रतियोगिता में खड़े हो सकेंगे, लेकिन धाकड़े तो बिल्कुल इस के विपरीत हैं। धाकड़े यह बताते हैं कि अवमूल्यन का कदम उठाए जाने के बाद हमारे निर्यात में काफ़ी मात्रा में—यंत्र प्रतियोगिता—कमी हुई है।

सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि हम बीबी एच-वर्धीय योजना में 5100 करोड़ रुपये का निर्यात कर पावेंगे, लेकिन मुझे इस में शन्देह है, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस वर्ष हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है, जिस की अग्रह-वर्धीयताई गई है कि हमारे देश में खूबा पढ़ा है और बेरोज़गारी की पैदावार के उत्पादन

में कमी हुई है। जो धाकड़े हमें उपलब्ध है, वे यह सिद्ध करते हैं कि चाय, कढ़वा, चीनी और इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स के निर्यात को बड़ा भारी ब्रक्का लगा है। लेकिन इन की तुलना में अनेकों ऐसी वस्तुयें भी हैं, जिन के निर्यात में काफ़ी मात्रा में वृद्धि हुई है और वे वस्तुयें हैं गर्म मसाले, आलू और जूते आदि। मैं आज यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज यह समय नहीं था गया है कि हम अपनी इस दिशा को बदलें?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने दल की तरफ के केवल मुझे ही बोलना है और हमारे दल के लिए करीब 30 मिनट को निश्चित हुआ है वह पूरा समय मैं लेना चाहुँगा। अगर आप दूसरा आइटम लेना चाहें तो मैं बीच में बन्द कर दूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, आप बोलिए।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने प्रकाशित की है, सफा 19 पर यह लिखा है :

"There has not been any significant shift in the direction of India's export during 1966."

1966 के अन्दर हमारी इस निर्यात नीति को किसी प्रकार की नयी दिशा नहीं मिली है। उसी पुराने ढर्रे के ऊपर हम लोग चल रहे हैं। तो आज समय इस बात की मांग करता है कि हम अपनी इस दिशा के अन्दर परिवर्तन करें। समय को पहचान कर आज हम इस बात का निर्णय लें कि कौन सी चीजें हमें बिदेसों के अन्दर बेचने का लाभ है? कौन सी चीजों के लिए संसार के अन्दर हमारे लिए मार्केट मिल सकता है? कौन सी वस्तुएँ हैं जिन की पैदावार देश के अन्दर बढ़ाकर हम दूसरे देशों को भेज सकते हैं।

वह जो पुराने ट्रेडीशनल प्राइमेट्स हैं उन्हीं के ऊपर धड़े रहना, लकीर का फकीर बने रहना, इस तरह की जो नीति है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह देश के लिए लाभकारी सिद्ध नहीं होगी।

हमारे वाणिज्य मंत्री को इस बात का ध्यान होगा कि अगले वर्ष 1968 के मुफ्त में यहाँ पर यूनाइटेड नेशंस कानफरेंस धान ट्रेड एण्ड डेवलपमेंट होने जा रहा है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह एक हमारे लिए बड़ा भारी मौका होगा क्योंकि यहाँ पर जहाँ सारे संसार के देशों के डेलीगेट्स आयेंगे, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज भारतवर्ष यह निर्णय ले कि वहाँ इस मौके का लाभ उठाना है। इसलिए इन डेलीगेट्स के साथ साथ दूसरे देशों के श्रौत्र जो व्यापारी हैं उन को भी आमंत्रित किया जाय ताकि उस समय वहाँ भारत के अन्दर हम उन के साथ कुछ बिजनेस डील करें, कुछ व्यापारिक सौदे उन के साथ कर सकें।

अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ जो हमारे रास्ते में आती हैं उन के लिए हमें पहले से कुछ कार्य करना होगा। जो इन्टरनेशनल कम्यूनिकेशंस हैं उन के अन्दर न सिर्फ वृद्धि करनी होगी बल्कि श्रौत्र चुस्ती के साथ डील करना होगा। अनेकों प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं, चाहे वह केमिस्ट्री का सवाल हो, चाहे वह टेलीग्राम्स का सवाल हो, चाहे वह टेलिफोन का सवाल हो इन सारी चीजों के अन्दर न सिर्फ हम वृद्धि करें बल्कि उन को इन्फिटिमाइज करें ताकि उन डेलीगेशंस के साथ दूसरे व्यापारी भी आयेंगे तो कुछ न कुछ बढ़े पैमाने पर बिजनेस उन के साथ कान्कलूड कर सकते हैं। हम उस सारी चीज का लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी मंत्रालय के संबंध में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की जो अन्तिम रिपोर्ट है 1966-67 की उस के दो चीज महत्वपूर्ण केलेज की तरफ अपने

मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहूँगा। इस के सफा 24 पर एक केस इस में दिया गया है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, केस के अन्दर एक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी। उस के अन्दर जो लोग आने वाले थे उन को भारत की तरफ से एक एक बैज दिया जाय इसलिए इस हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस बात का निर्णय किया कि 2 लाख 59 हजार बैजेज तैयार कराये जाय और वह एक बम्बई के फर्म से तैयार कराये गए। एक बैज की कीमत 20 पैसे आती थी। अर्थात् कुल कीमत 51800 रुपये बनती थी। लेकिन इन बैजेज के बनवाने के लिए जिनकी केवल 51800 रुपये कीमत है लगभग 1 लाख रुपये के अध्यक्षमिनियम शीट्स के इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस उस को दिए और उस के लिए और कई ऐसी चीजों के लाइसेंस दिए कि जिन का इस्तेमाल उन बैजेज के अन्दर होना ही नहीं था। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इस के संबंध में अपनी बड़ी विपरीत राय दी है, बड़े विपरीत कमेन्ट्स दिए हैं। खास तौर पर उन्होंने कहा कि जितनी कीमत उस की थी उस का उस से कोई संबंध नहीं जितनी कीमत का उन को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस दिया गया और खास तौर पर ऐसी चीजों का लाइसेंस देना कि जो उस के मैन्यूफैक्चर के अन्दर इस्तेमाल होने वाले भी नहीं थे, उचित नहीं था।

पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने सफा 29 पर यह कहा है :

"They are surprised to find that the value of the import licence sanctioned was not correlated with the value of material actually consumed in the preparation of the badges and it included certain items like stainless steel which were not used for the manufacture of badges. The licence was granted only as an incentive. The Committee feel that there was an element of hidden subsidy in the fixation of price of badges."

[श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल]

माने चल कर उन्होंने पैराग्राफ 425 में कहा है :

"The Committee do not consider it a healthy practice to issue import licences for the raw materials which are either not required for the manufacture of an article ordered or are in excess of requirements. In their view such action of the Government are not only irregular but also taxes the foreign exchange resources unnecessarily."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के अलावा पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने श्री रुस्त के मूलांकिक कहा है। इस मंत्रालय ने विभिन्न बेगों में श्री रुस्त रखे हुए हैं। उन के संबंध में भी कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि इन को जारी रखने का कोई उपयोग नहीं है। इन के द्वारा रुपये का निरस्तकृत प्रपञ्च होता है, दुर्भ्य होता है, इसलिए उन्होंने इस बात की सिफारिश की है पैराग्राफ 428 में पेज 31 पर :

"The Committee would like to suggest that in view of the difficult foreign exchange position it is imperative to conserve foreign exchange worth every rupee and hence the Governments must carefully examine the actual utility of these show-rooms. Those show-rooms, which have not justified their continuance by the result must be discontinued. The Committee feel that mere transfer to STC would not solve the problem."

इस के साथ साथ अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो टी बोर्ड का मामला है

Mr. Speaker: In a minute the hon. Member will have to conclude his speech. Firstly, his time is over. Secondly, it is time to take up the half an hour discussion.

Shri Shri Chand Goyal: I will cover as much as I can today. Then, I will continue my speech tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: There is no time left for him. He has already taken 27 minutes. So, there is no question of continuing tomorrow. He has to finish now.

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : जहां तक कि टी बोर्ड का मामला है उस के संबंध में 5 करोड़ रुपये का एक रिबालिग फंड रखा गया है। उस में से एक करोड़ रुपये इरीगेसन परियोजना के लिए है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी का यह कहना है कि केवल सारे साल के अन्दर एक व्यक्ति ने इस बात का आवेदनपत्र दिया कि उस को इरीगेसन फैसिलिटीज मिलें। तो इस कमेटी ने कहा कि इतनी बड़ी रकम, 5 करोड़ की रकम इस चीज के लिए धरन रखना जिस का कोई उपयोग नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार मे रबड़ बोर्ड के संबंध में पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने कहा है कि उनको भी इस प्रकार की रकम मिलनी कि लोक सभा ने बोट की भी उस से ज्यादा रकम दी गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर जो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय ने छापी है, इस में 1965 में हमारे जो इम्पोर्ट्स हैं वह 1386.8 करोड़ रुपये के थे और 1966 के अन्दर 1658.7 करोड़ रुपये के इम्पोर्ट्स हो गए। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का निम्न्य किया गया कि जो हमारे आयात हैं वे कम किये जायेंगे, लेकिन एक साल के आंकड़ों हमें बताते हैं कि हमारा आयात 1386 से बढ़ कर 1658 तक पहुँच गया है अर्थात् हमारा जो बर्ष का ईकिसिट है वह 583.8 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 664.4 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो नीतियाँ हैं उन पर फिर से विचार किया जाय। अध्यक्ष

बहुदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मुझे तीन-चार
मिनट और दे दिया जावे। *

Mr. Speaker: No.

The hon. Members may now move
the cut motions to Demands for
Grants relating to the Ministry of
Commerce, subject to their being
otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Dehra Dun):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding import of cars for
official use (1).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced to Re. 1".

[Policy regarding nationalisation of
foreign trade (2).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to check rise in the prices of
textiles (3).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in protecting the interest of
consumers in basic consumer in-
dustries by not opening the mills in
the public sector (4).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the working of
the Khadi Commission (5).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for development of free trade
zones in Kutch (7).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for better organisation of
Indian exhibitions abroad (8).]

"That the demand under the
head Ministry of Commerce be
reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for reorientation of policy re-
garding export of tea and jute (9).]

Shri Shankre (Panjim): I beg to
move:

"That the demand under the
head Foreign Trade be reduced
by Rs. 25,00,000."

[Futility of participation in inter-
national exhibitions and fairs (15).]

"That the demand under the
head Foreign Trade be reduced
by Rs. 100."

[Futility of participation in interna-
tional exhibitions and fairs (17).]

"That the demand under the
head Capital Outlay of the Min-
istry of Commerce to reduced by
Re. 1".

[Failure to improve the working of
Minerals and Metals Trading Cor-
poration (28).]

"That the demand under the
head Capital Outlay of the Min-
istry of Commerce be reduced by
Rs. 1,00,000."

[Investment in equity Capital in the
Sugar Corporation of Uganda (28).]

Shri Ramavatar Shastri (Patna): I
beg to move:

"That the demand under the
head Foreign Trade be reduced
to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise export trade
(30).]

"That the demand under the
head Foreign Trade be reduced
to Re. 1."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Slow rate of expansion of export trade (31).]

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pay adequate attention to keep pact with the socialistic countries in foreign trade (32).]

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Re. 1".

[Dependence of foreign trade mainly on the capitalist and imperialist countries (33).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure of the Government to take over the closed cotton mills (35).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Increase in the price of textiles by mill-owners (36).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Neglect of the development of cotton mills in Bihar (37).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in propagation of metric system of weights and measures in far off villages (38).]

"That the demand under the head other revenue expenditure of Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure in checking irregularities in the textile industry (39).]

Sári Sequeira (Goa, Daman and Diu): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Rs. 1".

[Failure to give incentive for export in the form of freely transferable import and exchange vouchers (48).]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take steps for nationalisation of foreign trade (68).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to take over purchase of jute by State Trading Corporation in order to assure fair price to jute-growers (69).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Impact on export trade as a result of devaluation (70).]

Shri K. P. Singh Deo (Dhenkanal): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to effectively regulate the price of cotton and to decontrol cloth prices (71).]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to give redress and evolve a practical solution with respect to sickness spreading in cotton mills (72).]

Shri Sequeira: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced to Re. 1".

[Need for faster availability of export incentives especially drawback (78).]

Shri K. P. Singh Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to safeguard the Indian exports to West Germany (75).]

"That the demand under the head foreign trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to take steps to counter Pakistan's attempt to cut into Indian trade in Islamic and South American countries (76).]

"That the demand under the head Foreign Trade be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Futility of participating in Turkish Trade Fair (77).]

Shri Ramavtar Shastri: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to pay much more attention towards handloom industry (78).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to stabilise the prices of cotton, tea, cardamom and rubber (79).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure

of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unnecessary expenditure on Khadi and Village Industries Commission (80).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to nationalise tea plantations (81).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Failure to develop cottage and small scale industries (82).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced to Re. 1".

[Unsatisfactory progress of handicrafts industry (83).]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Working of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (84).]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need to develop Powerloom Industry (85).]

17.31 hrs.

*CONVERSIONS IN BIHAR

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संस्थान के प्राधिकर
25(1) में भारत के हर एक व्यक्ति को

*Half-An-Hour discussion.